THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVI. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1902. NO. 5.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING---WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There In Our Journeyings About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Sept. 29—Butter firm at 22½c; no offered and no sales. Output for the week, 579,000 lbs. Butter last week, 22½c; last year, 22c.

Rain coats—all kinds—at Webb Bros.

Silk lined driving gloves for $1.00 at Webb Bros.

Do you like good tea? If so, try our 50 cent tea. Webb Bros.

F. E. Fenderson, of Round Lake, was an Antioch caller Monday.

Hear the boys in duet and quartette at the opera house Friday evening.

Vocal solos with cornet obligato at the opera house Friday evening.

For any book in the Self and Sex Series, call on A. J. Hargett, minister of the Christian church.

In the past week, according to J. C. James, Jr., local weather recorder, 5.90 inches of rain has fallen.

Elmer Gullidge left on Tuesday for Springfield where he is in attendance at the state fair this week.

John Enmgan moved into the house he recently purchased of W. C. Schert the forepart of the week.

In another column will be found the auction sale notice of Frank Thayer, near Millburn, which takes place Oct. 15.

James T. Edwards, of Chicago, was the guest over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Darance at their cottage at Lake Catharine.

For Rent—A seven-room house, good well, good cellar and good cistern in village of Antioch. Inquire of R. J. Cubbin, Antioch. 36tf

C. P. Westerfield, of Waukegan, began surveying Tuesday to establish the sidewalk grade, the orginance of which was passed by the board some time ago.

I am now prepared to bore tubular wells, 2 and 3 inch, on short notice. Prices reasonable. Address W. G. Hucker, Lake Villa, Ill. 32tf

C. B. Harrison has bought of Ira B. Webb his house and lot in the Spafford addition. We understand Mr. Webb will move to Waukegan.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. James, Jr., Friday, Sept. 26, 1902, a son. "Joe," has not decided whether he will name the young democrat Grover or Wm. J.

The boys choir will sing at the Methodist church next Sunday evening. A collection will be taken to secure a suitable song book for them for future work.

Charles H. Barber, with Prof. Fatrich, of Chicago, and a number of the faculty and students of the college of Ophthalmology, enjoyed an outing at lake Beulah, Sunday.

The following from here who will attend the G. A. R. encampment at Washington are:—Warren Williams and wife, Joseph Haycock, Charles Bullen, Mrs. Drucilla Ferris and Mrs. Joseph Labden.

On Monday while tearing down an old barn on the Coon farm, east of town, T. A. Emmons was struck in the head by the falling of a heavy piece of timber and receaved an ugly gash, which has laid him up for the week.

Insure your life in the company that will pay you the largest profits on your investment. The New York Life leads all other companies in new business, as well as total insurance in force. It will pay you to investigate. W. T. Hill, agent. tf

Rev. E. J. Aikin will attend the Methodist conference which will be held in Chicago next week, and the church people are very much in hopes that he will be returned as their pastor for another year, and have extended him a very unanimous call to do so.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. See our display at Libertyville fair of Irving, Walworth and M. Schulz Co. pianos. Nothing better for the money anywhere. 40tf

Preaching service at the Methodist church next Sunday morning at 10:30, subject, "What is it to be a Christian?" Junior League at 3:00 p. m.; Epworth League at 6:45; evening service at 7:30, subject, "A New Testament Drama." The boys choir will sing at this service.

If you are in the market for a house and lot in or around Antioch, or wish a purchase a farm, borrow money or make a loan, or in quest of desirable lake front property, call and see me as I have some attractive bargains. J. J. Burke, real estate and loans, Antioch, Ill. 32tf

See our line of 50 cent fall undersear. Webb Bros.

Chase Webb was buying new goods in Chicago Tuesday.

Cemetery meeting at Woodman hall on Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Glen Hyserodt has gone to Kenosha where he has secured a position.

J. A. Thain, of Millburn, was transacting business in Antioch Monday.

Aneus Peterson has moved into his new blacksmith shop on Main street.

J. J. Burke was transacting business in Chicago Monday and Tuesday.

Hear the girl violinist at the opera house Friday evening, Oct. 10.

Lee Middendorff has entered H. A. Radtke's barber shop to learn the trade.

Gideon Thayer is building a house on the lot recently purchased in the Johonnott addition.

Encourage your own boys and girls in a noble enterprise and attend their concert Friday evening, Oct. 10.

For Sale—A second hand cook stove in good condition. Will be sold cheap. Call on or address Alfred Efinger, Antioch.

The Antioch Hillside Cemetery Society will meet with Mrs. Will Smart at the Woodman hall Oct. 15th. All are invited.

For Sale—I have for sale in the field at prices that will insure their ready sale, 5000 heads of cabbage, 300 bushels of onions and 500 bushels of Potatoes. Call on or address F. W. Taylor, Grays Lake, near Rollins. 5w4

The Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill., wants men to learn barber trade, steady practice, qualified teachers, demonstrations, etc, are the advantages. Complete outfit of tools given graduates. Board included. Catalogue explaining all mailed free.

Wm. McCann, of the Loon Lake department store, was in town Wednesday and threatens to begin suit against the editor of the News because he will not divulge the name of the Millburn correspondent. The said McCann seems to think that his business has been belittled by said correspondent on account of an item appearing some time ago to the effect that parties from Chicago were looking at his store with a view of renting.

The Antioch school will give a concert consisting of music and elocution, at the Opera house on Friday evening, October 10, 1902. The vocal and instrumental numbers will be rendered by the best local talent assisted by a girl violinist with her accompanist, and in addition there will be a coronet solo and duet. The proceeds of the concert will apply to a school library and it is hoped that every one will hear it as it is worthy of the best patronage. Admission 10 and 25 cents.

Early Closing Movement.

We the subscribers whose names are hereby signed do hereby agree to close their places of business at eight o'clock p. m., commencing Monday, October 6th, and until April 1, 1903, excepting Saturday nights of each week and also excepting from December 15 to 26 inclusive.

Dated Antioch this 22 day of Sept. 1902.

Williams Bros.	H. Hegeman
H. A. Radtke	B. Naber
John Engman	Thorn & VanPatten
Webb Bros.	Sabin & Webb
C. H. Barber	George Gollwitzer
W. F. Haineman	W. T. Hill
Thayer & Vickers	Whitcher & Shotliff

School Notes.

Tests in all grades this week.

The Cesar class will take up latin composition next week.

Rev. Aikin was a very welcome visitor on Tuesday.

The weather of the past week has seriously interfered with athletics.

The moulding for the new slate boards has arrived.

The teachers' reading circle will meet next week on Friday at the school house.

The literature class will soon take up "The Translation of Iliad."

The "Deutsche" class is progressing nicely and meets three evenings in a week.

The algebra class recites in the second room at three thirty and the eighth grade literature recites in the intermediate room at the same hour.

A concert and literary entertainment will be given by the school at the Opera House on Friday evening, October 10, for the benefit of the school library. The musical numbers include piano, voice, violin and coronet, together with the best elocutionary talent of the town, which will make an entertainment worthy of the best patronage. Encourage your home talent by your presence.

WILL ENFORSE THE LAW

ROOSEVELT DEFIES J. P. MORGAN.

President Says He Is Neither Bull Nor Bear on Financier's Stocks, and Will Do His Duty.

"I am neither a bull nor a bear on Morgan stocks. I am President of the United States and sworn to execute the law. I will proceed against you or any of your combinations as quickly as I would against a striker, not because I am opposed to either capital or labor, except as either of them is a violator of the laws of the country."

This is the exact language used by President Roosevelt in reply to the protests of J. Pierpont Morgan against the actions of the Attorney General in bringing suit against the Northern Securities company. Mr. Morgan had come to Washington to tell the President that Attorney General Knox had made a mistake and the administration was being used to bear the Morgan stocks. President Roosevelt assumed the full responsibility for his Attorney General's action, and there made the reply as printed above. It was a new surprise for Mr. Morgrn. He had been sitting on a financial throne in New York, about which crowded the men of finance and business, eager to have him take their money and do with it as he willed, for they believed that all Morgan touched would be converted into gold. Other men had tried to pool railroad interests and the Supreme court had said it was unlawful. The Attorney General and the Solicitor General of the United States expressed the opinion that the Northern Securities company was another plan for pooling the interests of two great transcontinental railways. The President directed them to proceed and enforce the law. He did not hesitate because the two most conspicuous men in this combination were J. Pierpont Morgan and Jas. J. Hill. He knew they were the men who would be made defendants in a suit, but men counted but little as against the law. President Roosevelt looked to the enforcement of the law.

When he said this to Mr. Morgan the great financier was shocked. No other man had ever talked to him with such frankness, compairing him with a striker who breaks the law. He went back to New York convinced that Theodore Roosevelt was not qualified for the Presidency, and he began planning to prevent the nomination of Roosevelt in 1904. He has been at work on these plans ever since. He wants a conservative President, who can have the confidence of the "business interests" of the country. Mr. Morgan regards himself and his combination as the greatest factor in the business interests, and if allowed to have his way, he would increase their importance before the election of 1904.

President Roosevelt has not sought to interfere with Mr. Morgan because of business, or personal, or political reasons. The offense he has given Mr. Morgan is purely incidental, due to the enforcement of a United States statute. The President has not changed his attitude toward trusts. He has never been a "trust buster." He admits that much of the antagonism to trusts is wholly without warrant, and that the captains of industry should not be hampered more than is necessary for the public good. But where a trust and its organizers violate the letter and spirit of the law, the President simply follows his oath to execute the law. This is the head and front of the President's offending, as Mr. Morgan regards his actions as offense to him.

Mr. Morgan has done a number of things to show his displeasure with the President. At his bidding, it is claimed, a number of newspapers in the East have waged a campaign against the President's policy regarding the trusts. They have sought to prevent the endorsement of the President for renomination. They have ridiculed his speeches, and they have tried to create the impression that there is strife in his cabinet. It is regarded as a singular coincidence that the papers which have most criticised the President are the same papers that discovered that Secretary Shaw is no longer satisfactory to the President as financial adviser. It is asserted on good authority that both campaigns against Roosevelt and against Shaw orignated in Wall street and not far from the office of Mr. Morgan.

There is a strong impression in Washington that this campaign has extended to the coal strike for the purpose of embarrassing the Republican party and the President. When Mr. Morgan went to Europe early last summer, Senator Hanna had a talk with him and the Senator believed that Mr. Morgan, as the dominant factor in control of the roads, would use his influence to arbitrate the difference between the operators and the miners.

Senator Hanna placed strong reliance in what Morgan said to him at that time and he believed for months that Morgan would bring the operators to accept the good offices of the Civic Federation to arbitrate. The Senator waited patiently for Morgan's return. He knew that the operators would have to do what Morgan decided, because Morgan controlled three of the five coal roads. But it is said that when Hanna went to Morgan's office in New York several weeks ago, the king of finance turned his back on him and refused to discuss any question of business or politics with him.

Other men anxious to have the coal strike settled received the same treatment, though they had for years held relations with Morgan which warranted them in going to him Mr. Morgan treated all Republican leaders who were loyal to the President in the same way, and one of his closest confidential men advised all friends of the President to keep away from him, because he was so incensed that his associates in business did not dare mention the President's name nor politics to him. The men, who from their knowledge of Mr. Morgan's relations to the coal roads, believed he would settle the coal strike, still believe that he can settle the strike, but that he does not want to. They also believe that Morgan has a purpose in allowing the coal strike to continue They belive that he is willing to create another such condition as that at Homestead ten years ago when the strife between labor and capital in the Carnegie mill was, in a large measure, responsible for the defeat of the Republicans and the election of Grover Cleveland President of the United States.

Morgan regards Grover Cleveland as a conservative man, whom the "business interests" can support. President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle handed over to Mr. Morgan and the bank syndicate the last government loan authorized by the Democratic administration and Mr. Morgan made several millions in that transaction.

President Cleveland also allowed the Sherman anti-trust law to be a dead statute and in his last message to congress expressed his conviction that the trusts could only be controlled by state law.

The selection of a large number of gold Democrats, who are bankers and trust operators, as delegates to the Democratic convention in New York this week, is another significant feature of this campaign. These gold Democrats are friends of Mr. Morgan and they are favorable to all his plans as well as hostile to President Roosevelt. They are planning to rehabilitate the Cleveland wing of the democratic party, and again place it in control, with the hope of again electing Cleveland or a man like him to the presidency. At the same time they will try to secure a Democratic house this fall, so as to divide Congress and insure no further anti-trust legislation. They can trust the Cleveland Democracy not to try to inforce the Sherman law or strengthen it.

Found Dead And Neck Broken.

Dr. Maxmillan Muffatt, prominently identified with the medical faternity of northern Illinois, and for the past twelve years a resident of Palatine, Ill., was found dead by the roadside early Tuesday morning. His neck was broken. Early in the afteenoon Dr. Muffatt road into the country to visit a patient and it is supposed that his horse ran away throwing him from the carriage, Dr. Muffatt was fifty years old.

Put In Grave While Alive.

H. A. Drew, a former pitcher for the Milwaukee Western league team, was buried alive under a hypnotic spell at Kenosha, Tuesday, as a feature of the carnival. Drew claims that he will remain in the grave until next Saturday night. Three thousand people stood about the grave as the coffin was lowered.

Auction Sales.

The undersigned will sell at auction 1 1-2 miles west of Millburn and 1 1-2 miles east of Sand Lake, on the old Gideon Thayer farm, on Wednesday, October 15, at one o'clock sharp, the following described property to-wit: One matched team seven and eight years old, 1 horse sired by Ben H. 2:12 1-2, 4 No. 1 cows, sow with 10 pigs, 6 shoats, 75 hens and chickens, 1 mower, wagon nearly new, milk wagon, undivided half of an Osborn binder, spring tooth cultivator new, horse rake, sod or stubble plow, cook stove, heater, stack of straw, 10 acres of corn in shock, 400 bushels of oats free from mustard or thistles, 50 or 60 bushels of potatoes early and late, 7 tons tame hay and millet, harrow, double and single harness, and other articles not mentioned. Usual Teams. FRANK THAYER. WALTER WHITE, Auctioneer.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Waukegan & Washington Mining and Smelting Company will be held in Bossburg, Washington, on October 5th, 1902, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Wm. G. Waller,
Richard Kennedy,
Alfred E. Stripe,
Isai Petre,
Charles A. Raught,
Arthur E. Stripe,
James Moffet, Directors

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ARMOUR'S WHEAT DEAL

NETS HIM MORE THAN A MILLION

Prices Above $1 Easily Obtained, but No Effort Is Made to Reach It.

Armour's deal in September wheat, which closed yesterday with the prices at the top, 95 cents, showing a profit of $1,800,000, was the most successful in the history of the board of trade. There has been many others which in magnitude exceeded it, but none that come anywhere near it when the amount of money required to handle it, and the small quantity of cash wheat that Armour had to take, is considered.

There have been only 2,100,000 bushels of wheat handled, of this 1,000,000 bushels were delivered yesterday, thought the shorts are credited with having contracted to deliver 14,000,000 more which they could not get.

The buying started in June and the low price was around 69 cents. The bulk of the wheat Armour took at about 72 cents. No wheat was taken on at over 74 cents, and ever since the market left that point the Armour house has been a seller. It is estimated by those in a position to know that the short interest at one time was 50,000,000 bushels, or a little over three bushels to every one held by Armour.

The top price yesterday showed an advance of 26 cents from the low point of the option and 21 cents profit from the highest figure at which Armour bought any wheat It comes from the best authority that none of the wheat sold at 90 cents and above cost over 74 cents, and that Armous has been a presistent seller for three weeks.

Few men in the trade have believed that Armour would run a deal up to the end of the month. Now they admit that the deal practically ran itself and the shorts are responsible for the advance, despite Armou's selling.

A New York interest with a holding of 1,000,000 bushels, bought at 77 to 78 cents and carried for months, gave Armour the most trouble. They went through a heavy loss and came out with a profit of around 15 cents, and the Armour managers had hard work to get the holders to sell their wheat out at the prices ruling the past two days—85 to 95 cents. They wanted to sell wheat at over $1, and would have, had it not been for the Amour influence.

Labor on Railroad Folders.

The average person who picks up a railroad time folder does not realize the amount of work which the preparation of such a publication involves. A big western railroad has a general time folder made up from sixteen different divisions operating time tables. The folder contains 2,000 names of towns, gives the schedules of over 500 trains, and whenever there is a change in time 60,000 figures have to be carefully checked and corrected.

A Wonderful Ray of Light.

Albert Nodon reports to the French Academy of Science his discovery of a hitherto unknown form of radiation analogous to the X rays and the rays from the metal radium, but differing from them in striking particulars. When rays of light fall on a thin metal plate the newly discovered invisible rays are found to emanate from the back of the plate, as if the plate sifted out part of the rays and let others through.

Women to Study Engineering.

It is announced at Cornell university that three women have signified their intention of studying civil engineering in that institution next year. This is a decided innovation for Cornell. Heretofore no woman has taken that course. One woman from Rochester several years ago completed a major part of the work in Sibley college. She gained the sobriquet of "Sibley Kate" by taking the foundry and blacksmithing shop with the men.

The Real Monarchs.

Since the interview and dinner of Pierpont Morgan with Kaiser William King Edward has called on Carnegie at Skibo castle. Thereupon the London Mail says: "We do not know that there is any cause for complaint in all this. It is only a belated recognition of what we knew years ago, namely, that the real kings of to-day are not the men of the thrones, but the millionaires of the stock markets."

Abandoned In Old Age.

An English curate who has just entered the workhouse at Tiverton, after being without employment for three years, had made 470 unsuccessful applications for a place. He had previously served twenty-three years as a curate, but found that vicars wanted only young men.

Peaches Better Than Cotton.

Georgia fruit growers are claiming that the peach crop of their state yields more money to the producers than does the cotton crop.

Demand Receiver for Coal Roads.

Several Boston men seeking relief in the courts from the coal shortage and high prices have filed in the State Supreme Court a bill in equity asking for a receiver for coal producing railroads and companies operating in Pennsylvania. The plaintiffs are George A. and Everett S. Litchfield, Torrey E. Wardner, Charles N. Young and James R. Corthell.

The suit is against the following corporations: Philadelphia & Reading railroad, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley railroad, Delaware & Hudson Company, Delaware, Lackuwanna & Western railroad, New York, Ontario & Western railroad, Philadelphia & Reading Iron and Coal company, Pennsylvania railroad, and Pennsylvania Coal company and Erie railroad.

The petitioners ask that a receiver be appointed for the benefit of all concerned upon such terms and in such manner, and with such agents and servants and with such rates of wages and other conditions of employment, and at such prices for goods produced and sold as the court shall from time to time adjudge proper.

The papers were served upon Willian D. T. Trefry, commissioner of corporations, who holds a power of attorner for the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, the Philadelphia Reading Iron and Coal company, the Lehigh Valley railroad and the Pennsylvania railroad.

The suit is based on the utterance of Chief Waite of the United States Supreme Court in delivering an opinion of that court on the constitutionality of certain laws of Illinois, in which he said:

"Property becomes clothed with a public interest when used in a manner to make it of public consequence and affect the community at large. When therefore, one devotes property to use in which the public has an interest he in effect grants to the public an interest in that use and he must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good to the extent of the interest he has thus created."

Tuesday President Roosevelt sent word to J. Pierpont Moraan, who controls the operating companies in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, that he must bring the operators to submit their differences with the miners to arbitration, and in the even of Morgan's failure to do this the President will take action to end the strike. The power which is his as chief executive of the United States will be used to bring about a prompt adjustment.

Yesterday and today the President conferred regarding the strike with Attorney General Knox, Postmaster General Payne, Secretary Moody and Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, and a plan of action was decided on. After the conference yesterday, Secretary Root was sent to New York to convey the warning of the President to Mr. Morgan. The Secretary told the great financier that he could have all the credit of ending the trouble without Federal interference, but that the settlement must be real and speedy. Mr. Morgan was told, further, that the American people can no longer tolerate such a condition as exists in the coal field and that an adjustment must be found.

Russian Editor's Polite Invitation.

In view of the repeated complaints made on the part of the public as to the lacking interest in our newspaper, the editor begs the discontented to be kind enough to call on him about 1 o'clock for a personal interview.—Gazeta, Samar, Russia.

Natural Evolution.

"What ever became of that prehistoric man who was dug up in Kansas about two months ago?" asked the individual who reads the papers. "He is being worked up into prehistoric novels," explains the man who keeps apace with literary progress.—Baltimore America.

An Unconscious Tribute.

Here is a tribute paid to Garrick's acting. Said one or two friends to the other after a performance of Hamlet: "It seems to me that you looked afraid—what was the matter?" "Well," answered the other, "if I was frightened, I was not the only one. If that little man on the stage was not frightened I never saw a man who was."

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats	30c
Corn—70 lbs. ear	
Hay	$9 00 @ $10 00
MILL FEED.	
Bran	$18 00
Middlings	22 00
Gluton	20 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.	1 75
Chicken Feed Wheat	1 25
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight	$ 7 25
Hogs—Dressed	8 50
POULTRY.	
Turkeys	9c
Ducks	8c
Geese	8c
Chickens—Live weight	9c

The Best Job Printing can be had at THE NEWS office, Antioch, Ill.

A SISTER'S VENGEANCE

By GEORGE MANVILLE FENN

CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

"Do—do you think we can escape?" said the woman, panting with fear.

"An' is it eshcape, whin the boat's waiting, and everything riddy?" said Dinny, scornfully. "D'ye hear her, sor? What a woman it is!"

They pressed on, and at the end of what seemed to be an interminably long time, Humphrey whispered:

"Are we near the sea?"

"Close to it now, sor. If it was Oireland ye'd hear the bating of the waves upon the shore; but they're too hot and wake in this counthry to do more than give a bit of a lap on the sands."

Another weary length of time passed, and still the seashore was not reached, but they were evidently near it now, for the dull murmur of the billows in the sheltered gulf was plainly to be heard; and Mistress Greenheys, who, in spite of her bravery and decision, had begun to utter a low, hysterical sob from time to time and hang more heavily upon her companions' arms, took courage at the thought of the safety the sea offered, and pressed sturdily forward for another few hundred yards and then stopped short.

"What is it, darlin'?" whispered Dinny.

"Voices!" she replied softly.

"Yes; our own," said Dinny. "There can't be anny others here."

"I am sure I heard talking," said Humphrey; but all was still now, and feeling satisfied at last that it was the murmur of the waves, they crept on in utter silence, and were about to leave the shelter of the paths by which they had come and for the open sand when Dinny checked his companions, and they all stood listening, for a voice that was familiar said:

"The skipper's full of fancies. He hasn't been right since this captain was made a prisoner, and he has been worse since the other prisoners escaped."

"Other prisoners! What prisoners?" thought Humphrey.

"You hold your tongue!" growled the familiar voice of Bart. "Do you want to scare them off?"

"Scare whom off?"

"Those who try to escape. Silence!"

Mistress Greenheys reeled up against Humphrey and would have fallen but for his strong arm, which encircled her. Dinny did not speak till they had reached the shelter of some trees.

"Look at that, now!" he whispered out of the black darkness. "Have ye got the darling safe?"

"Yes, safe enough; but what does this mean?"

"Mane, sor? Sure, and it's Bart yander wid two min."

"Take us down to the sea by some other path."

"Shure, an' don't I tell ye there is no other path, sor? It's the only way. Murther, look at that!"

For at that moment a light flashed out and shimmered on the sea, sunk, rose, and became brilliant, shining forth so that they could see the three men down upon the shore had lighted a pile of some inflammable material, beyond which, floating easily upon the surface of the sea and apparently close inshore, was a boat—the boat that was to bear them safely away.

They were sheltered by the trees, and besides, too far off to be seen by the men, whose acts, however, were plain enough to them, as one of them was seen to wade out to the boat, get hold of her mooring rope, and drag her ashore.

"The murtherin' villains!" muttered Dinny. "They've takin' out the shtores. Look at that now! There's the bar'l o' wather and the bishkit, and now there's the sail. What'll I do intoirely? My heart's bruk wid' em."

"Hush, my lad! You'll be heard," whispered Humphrey.

He gave an angry stamp, for in her agony of dread Mistress Greenheys gave herself a wrest from his arm, and hurried back.

"What's that?" whispered Dinny.

"Mistress Greenheys."

"What? Gone back, sir? Whisht, darlin'. Stop!"

If the woman heard his words they only added to her alarm, for she hurried on, apparently as well acquainted with the way back as Dinny, who immediately started in pursuit.

"What are you going to do?" whispered Humphrey.

"Do, sor? Go afther her."

"No, no; we must escape now we've got so far."

"Shure an' we will, sor; but to go forward's to go into prison for you and to be dancing on nothing for me. Come on, sor. Let's catch up to me poor freckened darlin', and then tak' to the woods."

They hurried back in pursuit of their companion, but fear had made her fleet of foot, and in spite of their efforts they did not overtake her.

"She'll have gone back to her quarthers," said Dinny, dismally. "Shall we go back to ours?"

"No!" cried Humphrey, imperiously. "Good heavens, man! our absence has been found out before now. Let's take to the woods or hide in one of the ruins till we can get away."

"Sure an' ye're roight, sor. They've been afther ye, av coorse, and I've been missed and can't show meself now widout being thrated as a thraitor. Will ye thrust to me, and I'll find a place?"

"Trust you?—yes," said Humphrey; "but what do you propose doing?"

"Doing, sor? Holding till we can find a chansh of getting away."

"Where will you hide?"

"Ye said ye'd thrust me, sor," whispered Dinny. "Come on."

CHAPTER XVI.

"No, no, man; make for the forest," whispered Humphrey, just at daybreak, as Dinny began to take advantage of the coming light to seek a safe place of concealment.

"What for, sor? To get buried in threes that don't so much as grow cabbage, where there's no wather and no company but monkeys and the shpotted tigers? Lave it to me, sor, and I'll tak' ye to a place where ye can lay shnug in hiding, and where may be I can get spache of the darling as the bastes freckened away."

"Where shall you go, then? Why not to that old temple where Mazzard made his attempt to kill the captain?"

"There, sor! Why, the captain would find us directly. You lave it to me.

Humphrey would have taken to the forest without hesitation, but, worn out and suffering keenly from disappointment, he was in no humor to oppose, and, signifying his willingness, he followed the Irishman by devious ways in and out of the ruins for some time, till Dinny crouched down, and motioned to Humphrey to do the same.

The place was in such a chaos and so changed by the terrific force of the explosion that Humphrey had felt as if he were journeying along quite a new portion of the forest outskirts, till, as he obeyed his companion and they crouched down among some dense herbage, he stared with astonishment at the sight before him, a couple of hundred yards away.

For there, beyond one of the piles of crumbling ruins, was a perfectly familiar pathway, out of which he saw step into the broad sunshine the picturesque figure of the buccaneer captain, who strode toward a group of waiting men.

A discussion seemed to take place, there were some sharp orders, and then the whole party disappeared.

"Why, Dinny, man, are you mad?" whispered Humphrey. "I trusted to you to take me to some place of hiding, and you've brought me right into the lion's den."

"Well, sor, and a mighty purty place, too, so long as the lion's not at home. Sure and ye just saw him go out."

"But, Dinny——"

"Whisht! Don't spake so loud, sor. Sure, now, it a cannon ball made a hole in the side of a ship, isn't that the safest place to put your head so as not to be hurt. They niver hit the same place twice."

"Then your hiding place is my old lodging—my prison?"

"Av coorse it is! The skipper has been there to mak' sure that ye are really gone; and now he knows, he'll say to himself that this is the last place ye'd go and hide in; and troth, he's quite roight, isn't he?"

Humphrey hesitated for a few moments, and then, feeling how true the man's words were, he gave way.

"Sure, sor, and it's all roight," whispered Dinny. "Ar'n't I thrying to keep my head out of a noose, and d'ye think I'd be for coming here if it wasn't the safest place? Come along; sure, it's a lion's den, as ye call it, and the best spot I know."

He whispered to Humphrey to follow cautiously, and crept on all-fours among the dense growth, and in and out among the loose stones at the very edge of the forest, till the tunnel-like pathway was reached in safety, when, after crawling a few yards out of the blinding sunshine into the shadowy gloom, Dinny rose to his feet.

"There, sor," he said, "we can walk like Christians now, and not like animal bastes."

There was an ample supply of food in the place for a week, and water. Dinny's ideas respecting their safety seemed to be quite correct, for though voices were heard at a distance, no one approached the place. They had the hidden subterranean tomb-like chamber into which they could retreat; and on the second night, while Dinny was watching and Humphrey, utterly worn out, was sleeping feverishly and trying to forget the troubles and disappointments of his failure, there was a faint rustling noise heard, and directly after his name was whispered softly from above.

"Murther!" cried Dinny, unable to contain himself as he sprang up.

His exclamation and the noise he made brought Humphrey from his couch, alert, and ready for any struggle.

"What is it?" he said.

"Dinny!" came in a voice from above.

"Mistress Greenheys!" cried Humphrey. "You there?"

"Yes. I came to try and learn tidings of you. I did not know you were both prisoners."

"Sure an' we're not, darlin'," said Dinny. "We only tuk refuge here, so as to be near you. An' where have you been?"

"I crept back to my place," said the woman, "and reached it without having been missed."

"Then ye're quite free to come and go?"

"Yes—quite."

"Erin-go-bragh!" cried Dinny, excitedly. "Then what ye've got to do, darling, is to go back and come agen as soon as ye can wid something to ate, for we shall soon be starved."

"Yes, Dinny; I'll come again to-night."

The night had not passed before the faithful little woman was back again with such provisions as she could bring and lower down to them.

This went on for two nights, during which time they had no alarm. Not a soul beside approached the place; and the same report was brought them that their hiding place baffled all, but the captain was fiercely determined that the prisoners should be found.

"Then why not try to escape inland, Dinny?" said Humphrey, at last. "Surely, it cannot be impossible."

"Haven't we all thried it again and again wid the captain, sor?" said Dinny, in remonstrance. "He set us all to work so as to make sure that we couldn't be attacked from the land, and ye can't get in a mile annywhere, for thick forest worked together like a powerful big hurdle that's all solid, and beyant that's mountains. Sure, and ye can't get that way at all widout an army of wood cutters, and a life a hundred years long!"

A week went by, food was wanting, the prisoners were in despair, and they had both crept out again and again to the end of the corridor, and listened to try and make out something; but all outside was solemnly still, and the place might have been once more the abode of death, had not a couple of sentries always been visible keeping watch, so that it was impossible to stir.

Dinny went to the window opening and leaned there, while Humphrey seated himself upon the edge of the couch to watch the opening above his head, in expectation that Mistress Greenheys might arrive and put an end to the terrific suspense as to her silence.

The still, sultry heat was terrible, not a leaf moved outside, and the darkness came on more obscure than usual; for as Humphrey looked out of the window from time to time, to gaze along the forest arcade, there was not a fire-fly visible, and the heavy, oppressive state of the air seemed to announce a coming storm.

Dinny's figure had long been visible, but he made his presence known by crooning over snatches of the most depressing minor-keyed Irish melody he could recall; but after a time that ceased, and the silence grew heavy as the heat.

"How long have I been asleep?" he muttered, starting up and listening. "Dinny!"

No answer.

"Dinny! Hist! Are you asleep?"

He dared call no louder, but rose from the couch.

"Dennis Kelly, the traitor, has gone. Humphrey Armstrong!" cried a hoarse voice, and he felt himself driven back into the great tomb-like place.

"Commodore Junk!" cried Humphrey in his surprise.

"Yes. Commodore Junk. Ha! I have you. My prisoner once again!"

"Your prisoner? No, not if I die for it!" cried Humphrey, passionately; and he struggled to free himself from the tightening grasp.

"I tell you it is madness. You have proved it yourself, and, weary with your folly, you have returned."

"Returned!" cried Humphrey, fiercely; "yes, but only to be free."

The captain tried to utter some angry appeal, but a fierce struggle had commenced, and the great stony place seemed to be full of whispers, of hoarse sighs, the catching of breath, harsh expirations as the contending pair swayed here and there—the captain, lithe and active as a panther, baffling again and again Humphrey's superior weight and strength. Twice over the latter tripped and nearly fell, but he recovered himself and struggled on, seeking to wind his arms round the buccaneer and lift and throw him with a west-country wrestling trick. But try how he would his adversary seemed to twist like an eel and recover himself, till suddenly, as they swayed there was a low, jangling noise as a sword escaped from its scabbard and fell upon the stony floor.

It was a trifling incident, but it attracted the buccaneer's attention for a moment—just long enough to put him off his guard—the result being that he was thrown heavily, Humphrey planting his knee upon his breast, and as he thrust out a hand it encountered the fallen sword, which he snatched up with a shout of triumph, shortened in his hand, and held to the buccaneer's throat.

"Now," he cried, fiercely, "I have the upper hand, my lad. You are my prisoner. Make but one sound, and it is your last."

The buccaneer uttered a low moan, and snatched at the blade, but the intervening hand was thrust away, and the point pressed upon the heaving flesh.

"Do you give in?"

"No!" cried the buccaneer, fiercely. "Strike, Humphrey Armstrong; strike, and end my miserable life! Then go and say, I have slain the woman who loved me with all her heart!"

"What!" cried Humphrey, starting back, as the sword fell from his nerveless hand, and a flash, as of a revelation, enlightening him as to the meaning of much that had before seemed strange.

"Well, why do you not strike? Did I not speak plainly? I am Mary Dell!"

CHAPTER XVII.

"Yes; who called?" cried Humphrey, starting up.

"Hist! Be careful! It is me!"

Humphrey sprang from his couch and was about to speak, when the curtain was roughly thrown aside, and Bart entered quickly.

"What's the matter?" he said, roughly.

"Matter!" said Humphrey. "I—I must have been dreaming."

Bart looked at him sourly, and then gave a suspicious look round.

"What time is it?" said Humphrey, hastily.

"Time! What do we know about time here? 'Bout four bells."

Humphrey gazed excitedly at the dimly seen figure, visible by the faint light which streamed in beside the curtain, and then as the curtain fell he advanced slowly till he could peer through and see that Bart had gone to the far end of the corridor, where he had a lantern set in a stone recess, beside which he ensconced himself, and played sentry once again.

"Escape is impossible unless I choose the gates of death," muttered Humphrey, as he stole back cautiously, and then in a low voice said:

"Hist! Did any one call?"

"Yes. Is it safe to whisper?" came from above.

"Mistress Greenheys!" cried Humphrey, joyfully. "Speak low, don't whisper; it penetrates too far. How I have longed to hear from you!"

"Oh, sir, pray, pray, save him!"

"Dinny?" said Humphrey, starting.

"Yes. He is to be killed, and it was for your sake he ran that risk. Pray, try and save him."

"What can I do?"

"Implore the captain. He may listen to you. I cannot bear it, sir; it makes me feel half mad!"

"Have you seen him?"

"Seen him? No, sir. He's kept closely shut up in one of the stone chambers by the captain's quarters, and two men watch him night and day."

"As I am watched," said Humphrey, bitterly.

"Yes, sir; but you have not been untrue to your captain. You are not sentenced to death, and every man eager to see you hung. My poor Dennis! It is my fault, too. Why did we ever meet?"

Humphrey was silent.

"You will see the captain, sir, and ask him to spare his life?"

Humphrey ground his teeth. To ask Dinny's life was to ask a favor of Mary Dell, and to place himself under greater obligations still.

"That is not all the trouble," said the woman, who was evidently sobbing bitterly. "That wretch Mazzard is still at liberty."

"Not escaped!" cried Humphrey.

"Not escaped!—not taken!" said the woman. "He is in hiding about the place, and I have seen him."

She seemed to shudder, and her sobs grew more frequent.

She uttered a low cry; and as Humphrey listened he heard low, quick talking, a faint rustling noise overhead, and then the sound of voices died away.

"Discovered!" said Humphrey, bitterly. "Fate is working against me now."

A quarter of an hour's silence ensued, and conscious that at any moment he might be watched, as far as the deep gloom would allow, Humphrey seated himself upon the edge of the old stone altar, and folded his arms, to see what would be the next buffet of fate he was to bear.

There was the sound of a challenge at the end of the corridor, and a quick reply, followed by an angry muttering, and Humphrey laughed mockingly.

"Master and dog!" he said, bitterly. "Mistress and dog, I ought to say."

He drew himself up, for he heard a well-known step coming quickly along the passage. The curtain was snatched aside, and the buccaneer took a dozen strides into the place and stopped, looking around.

(To be continued.)

Famous Dogs Are Extinct.

Dog lovers are discovering with regret that one of the finest canine species has become almost extinct. The Newfoundland is practically no more in this country and in England.

The fast-vanishing breed is native in the Island of Newfoundland, and old records say early settlers found the Indians in possession of magnificent specimens. It is generally supposed, however, that the Newfoundland was the result of a cross of some English strain and the native dogs.

At any rate, this particular animal is celebrated in history as the embodiment of courage and intelligence and kindness—the highest type of canine excellence. Landseer, in his famous painting, "The Child's Best Friend," rendered the species immortal.

In spite of this, it is a fact that the valuable dog, in its original habitat, is quite extinct. And he was most useful there, too, in saving drowning persons along the storm-swept coast, where shipwrecks are frequent. Nevertheless, it is charged that it was through starvation and neglect that these famous dogs died in Newfoundland itself.

The British government has lately been obliged to purchase for the Newfoundland life-saving station a new breed of dogs to take their places. These are the Leonbergs, a cross between Newfoundlands, St. Bernards and Pyrenees wolf dog. They are the most powerfully built dogs in the world and stand more than four feet high. Those sent to Newfoundland the British government paid from $250 to $400 apiece for, and some specimens have sold for as high as $500.

Chinese Fond of Gaming.

The "heathen Chinee" portrayed by Bret Harte, with "his sleeves full of aces and bowers," is not a creation of fiction. In fact, almost every native of the celestial empire is a born gambler and will hazard all he possesses on the turn of a card. If there is one thing the Chinese in America cannot understand regarding our customs it is why the police and courts should take cognizance of gambling. It is a recognized amusement in China and the Chinaman is a reckless gambler. They have several kinds of playing cards, but the general name for them is chepae, or paper tickets. The cards are two inches and a half in length and half an inch wide and the kind most commonly used are called tseen-wan-che-pae, "a thousand times 10,000 cards." This pack has thirty cards—three suits of nine each and three independent suits which are superior to the rest. The suits are named respectively "nine myriads of strings of beads," "nine units of cakes" and "nine units of chains."

There are several queer names for other varieties of playing cards. One is called "the hundred boys' cards," another "chariots, horses and guns" and a third, curiously devised on the principle of some of our historical games, is called "a thousand times 10,000 men's names cards."

Learn How to Breathe.

It is possible to exercise one's whole body, to keep it strong and well, simply by breathing properly. Children should be taught to breathe and to get into the habit of filling the whole lung space at each inhalation and of emptying it completely at each exhalation. There is no better way of getting to sleep soon after going to bed than by breathing properly. Push away the pillow and lie flat upon the back, with the muscles relaxed. Slowly draw in the deepest breath possible, hold it for four seconds, then slowly expel it until the chest and abdomen have collapsed. Repeat this until you are tired or fall asleep. There are scores of ways of varying this exercise. But this is the essential. Of course it is assumed that one sleeps with his bedroom windows open.

Taking All Precautions.

"Now, be careful how you drive, cabby, and go slowly over the stones, for I hate to be shaken. And, mind you, pull up at the right house, and look out for those dreadful railway vans," said the nervous old gentleman.

"Never fear, sir," said cabby, "I'll do my best. And which hospital would you like to go to in case of an accident?"—Stray Stories.

Trephining an Ancient Operation.

Trephining the skull is known as a probable treatment used by prehistoric surgeons. It appears that the ancient practice still survives in Melanesia, and Rev. J. A. Crump reports that natives of New Britain treat fractures from slingstones by trephining with a piece of shell or a flake of obsidian. In 80 per cent of the cases recovery follows in two or three weeks.

A Mystery, Indeed.

Stubb—There goes a man who is full of mystery.

Penn—You don't say!

Stubb—Yes; he just ate a bowl of chop suey.—Chicago Daily News.

If Eve was like the average woman the chances are that Adam didn't get anything but the core of the apple.

OPEN FIGHT IN STATE

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN CLUBS MEET IN PEORIA.

Secretary of War Discusses the Government's Policy in the Philippines—Governor Yates Talks of Merit System—Platform Indorses Roosevelt.

Addresses by Governor Yates in the afternoon and by Secretary of War Root at night marked the convention of the Illinois League of Republican Clubs at Peoria. The former discussed the question of a merit system for State employes and also the subject of a central board of control for the State institutions. Secretary Root confined himself chiefly to the Philippines and Cuba.



SENATOR CULLOM.

After asserting that he was in favor of "some merit system applicable to our State institutions," the Governor said he could not believe a system would be evolved that would be absolutely feasible in so far as Illinois is concerned. He declared most vehemently that no merit system would be indorsed by him if it had to be measured up to Peter and Paul alike.

He referred to the trials of the chief executive of the State because of the large number of offices that are his to fill, adding:

No one can possibly be more earnestly in favor of a reform in this particular than an official who for even a year has been subjected to this trial. Desire to enter the public service is always commendable and should be encouraged, but there is room for great improvement in providing the avenues of approach to such preferment.

The sessions of the forenoon and afternoon were given over to routine business and campaign speeches. Senator Cullom and Representative A. J. Hopkins were among the prominent Republicans on hand and both spoke.



GOVERNOR YATES.

Welcome to Root.

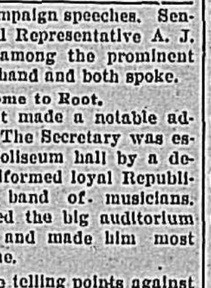
Secretary Root made a notable address to-night. The Secretary was escorted to the Coliseum hall by a detachment of uniformed loyal Republicans and by a band of musicians. When he entered the big auditorium everyone arose and made him most heartily welcome.

Mr. Root made telling points against what Senator Dolliver called "The syndicate of vituperation" in the United States Senate. He answered their aspersions on the American soldier with declarations made by William McKinley, George Dewey, Governor Taft and others. Mr. Root expressed strong confidence in President Roosevelt carrying out the McKinley policies.

Referring to the administration's Philippine policy the Secretary said:

Spain ceded the islands with all her title and sovereignty there to the United States by the treaty of peace, which was signed at Paris on Dec. 10, 1898, and was confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 6, 1899. The cession was one of the terms of peace and was upon a special consideration of $20,000,000 to be paid to Spain by the United States. Upon the ratification of the treaty and the payment of that money sovereignty over the Philippines was vested in the United States, the territory of the islands became the territory of the United States; all the rights and all the obligations toward the other nations in respect of the Philippines which pertained to sovereignty devolved upon the United States.

The Secretary stated that in the early months in 1899, when the course of the United States toward the insurrection in the Philippines had to be determined, there was no difference of opinion between the two parties as to the duty of the administration.



A. J. HOPKINS.

Secretary Root said that notwithstanding the insurrection the business of the islands has flourished and has become nearly double what it was in the most peaceful years under Spanish rule. Then he spent some time in a denial of the stories told by the Democratic party during the insurrection and the attacks made upon the administration and the army by different members of the Senate and House. He quoted William McKinley, President Schurman and other members of the first Philippine commission, Governor Taft and Vice Governor Wright to prove acts of cruelty against the natives were isolated and that justice was promptly meted out by those in authority. In conclusion he said:

Throughout all this storm of detraction and abuse the Republican majorities of the Senate and House labored unceasingly to frame and perfect legislation under which the people of the Philippines have peace and order and individual freedom and prosperity. They produced and passed against Democratic opposition a Philippine government bill, which exhibits a high degree of wise statesmanship and opens to the Philippine people the path to that enlightenment and capacity for self-government for which Rizal longed and to the blessings which the noble and gentle McKinley believed would descend upon them under the benediction of our flag. I think they, and not the others, were the true friends of the Philippine people.

Indorsement of Roosevelt.

The platform, which was adopted by acclamation, indorses President Roosevelt in these words:

We express our unbounded confidence in the successors to those whom we have lost. In the hands of Theodore Roosevelt the government is safe. Under his guidance our dignity as a nation will be maintained at home and abroad, and his demands for efficiency in the government employes merits the warmest approval of the whole people. We believe his views upon the tariff, reciprocity and the trust question are in harmony with the Republican party in Illinois, and that they are deserving of the earnest support of all the people. Capable, honest, intellectual, a statesman, a scholar, a patriot, he deserves the highest approval and richest honors within the bestowal of our people, and we heartily indorse the movement already well begun for his nomination in 1904.

We deplore the accident which has befallen our beloved President, and in common with all the people trust he will speedily recover from his injury.

Governor Yates is commended in strong language as follows:

The administration of Governor Yates we believe deserving of the highest commendation of the citizens of our State. A man of high character and pure morals, honest in purpose and able in execution, he has endeavored to protect the interest of all the people, and the Illinois League of Republican Clubs finds a particular pleasure and honor in the excellent record of our Governor, a former vice president of the league.

Other planks indorse the records of other State officers, ratify the nominations of the last State Republican convention, recommend legislation to govern the trials and commitments of the insane, demand strict business methods in all branches of the State government and deplore the deaths of William McKinley and John R. Tanner.

New Officers Elected.

At the business session of the league the following officers were elected:

President—Clarence F. Buck, Monmouth.
First Vice President—C. J. Fellows, Chicago.
Second Vice President—Thomas Hudson, Galva.
Secretary—Harry B. Ward, Duquoin.
Assistant Secretary—H. Jones, Ipava.
Treasurer—John H. Robertson, Jacksonville.

Who Executed Charles I.?

In the burial register of Whitechapel, under the year 1649, is the following entry:

"June 21. Richard Brandon, a man out of Rosemary lane. This Brandon is held to be the man who beheaded Charles I."

A less distinguished candidate for the infamy was one William Howlett, actually condemned to death after the restoration for a part he never played, and only saved from the gallows by the urgent efforts of a few citizens who swore that Brandon did the deed. Brandon was not available for retribution. He had died in his bed, six months after Charles was beheaded, and had been hurried ignominiously into his grave in Whitechapel churchyard. As public executioner of London he could hardly escape his destiny, but it is said that remorse and horror shortened his days. In his supposed "Confession," a tract widely circulated at the time, he claims that he was "fetched out of bed by a troop of horse," and carried against his will to the scaffold. Also that he was paid £30, all in half-crowns, for the work, and had "an orange stuck full of cloves, and a handkerchief out of the king's pocket." The orange he sold for 10s in Rosemary lane.—Harper's Magazine.

Stories of Snake Bites.

An English traveler just returned from India says that the stories about the great number of deaths from snake bites in India are to a great extent unreliable as statistics when carefully analyzed show. He accounts, moreover, for these extreme exaggerations in figures on very plausible grounds. In India, he says, the law requires that when there is a sudden death a detailed report of it must be made to the civil surgeons, and as there are many such deaths far from the civic offices where the report should be made, the under officers perform their duty with the least possible trouble. To save the annoyance of transporting dead bodies, or vital organs, the loss of time in getting evidence on the facts of the cases—which may be plain murders, by poison or otherwise—a report of death by "snake bite" is made. This sort of report is very convenient and makes interesting statistics.

In Benighted France.

Under a French law still in force the communication by a factory workman, clerk or manager of a trade secret to a foreigner, or to a Frenchman, resident abroad, is punishable with a term of imprisonment ranging from two to five years and with a fine ranging from 5,000 to 20,000 francs. The culprit is, moreover, deprive of his civil rights and kept under police surveillance for a period of from five to ten years after his release from prison. A similar communication made to a Frenchman resident in France is less heavily punished, the term of imprisonment varying in this case from three months to two years and the fine from 15 to 200 francs. In the case of a State arms or ammunition factory the maximum penalty must be imposed. It appears, further, that in France the proprietor of a factory has a right, without reserve, to the discoveries and inventions made within his field of work by any of his employes.—Cassier's Magazine.

The cost of lighting and buoying the United States coast is $250 a year for each mile.

Counterfeiters' Profits on Small Coins.

That counterfeiters make big profits in producing spurious coins of small denominations is shown by reports from the United States treasury. Of the 42,000,000 pennies received by the minor coin division of the United States subtreasury in New York in 1901, over 117,000 were counterfeit, and the $2,026,000 received in minor coins—nickels, three-cent bits, coppers and pennies—$1,331 was in counterfeit pieces.

New York has for years been a favorite manufacturing center for spurious coin, though the activity of the secret service bureau has greatly decreased its production in the city.

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itchiness of the skin in any part of the body. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

He Knew It.

Wife (kissing him)—Dear, dear Jack! Jack (aside)—There goes another fifty.—Detroit Free Press.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.
Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

The forthcoming dialect dictionary will contain over 100,000 dialect words.

A lovely breakfast is quickly prepared from Mrs. Austin's Pancake flour.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

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Rheumatism
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All Bodily Aches
AND

CONQUERS PAIN.



a liquid called the gastric juice, which in a healthy condition is capable of digesting the food and converting it into "chyme," which at length becomes good, rich blood. The least little ailment of the stomach affects this "gastric juice" and quickly leads to various serious sicknesses. These ailments may be easily avoided by taking regularly

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SENT FREE: Sample bottle and an interesting book on stomach troubles.
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SOMETHING NEW Ladies Beauty Pins. 1 dozen sent postpaid for 25c. Address N. WEBER & CO., 629 N. Sarah St., St. Louis, Mo.

A GOOD CHEAP PAINT at one cent per pound; easily made by anyone. Recipe 2 Fowler Mfg. Co., 203 S. Elm St., Pittsburg, Kan.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

WESTERN TRIP OFF.

Injury Sustained at Pittsfield Ends Roosevelt's Tour.

GOES UNDER KNIFE.

Abscess on Leg, Caused by Bruises, Necessitates Slight Operation.

President's Tour Abandoned at Indianapolis Because of Injuries from Recent Trolley Accident—Wound Is Not Serious—Physicians Order Complete Rest, and He Is Taken Aboard Special Train and Goes Back to Washington.

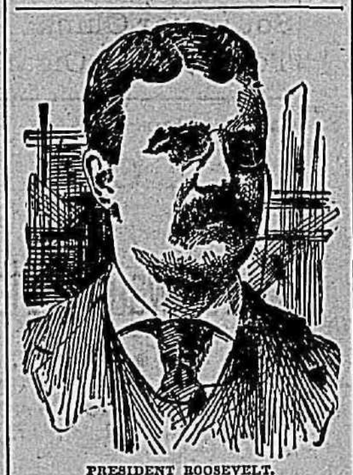
Injury which President Roosevelt received in the fatal trolley collision at Pittsfield, Mass., forced him to undergo a surgical operation in Indianapolis Tuesday and brought his western tour to a sudden end. An abscess in his left leg below the knee was treated by the surgeon's knife at St. Vincent's hospital. Later the President was borne on a stretcher to his train. At 7:45 o'clock the same night he left for Washington.

Announcement of the necessity for an operation came as unexpectedly to the public as it was sudden. After arriving in Indianapolis the President had made a speech and then gone to the Columbia Club for luncheon. During the luncheon the doctors held a consultation and at the end of the meal Secretary Cortelyou gave out the announcement. President Roosevelt, however, made another speech before going to the hospital.

Announced by Cortelyou.

Secretary Cortelyou's first official bulletin showing the need for an operation and the plans under way was as follows:

"As a result of the trolley accident at Pittsfield, Mass., the President received several serious bruises. One of these, on



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

the left leg between the knee and the ankle, has developed into a small abscess. The President is entirely well otherwise and has continued to meet the several engagements of his itinerary, but in view of the continuance of the abscess and out of an abundance of caution Drs. Oliver and Cook of Indianapolis were requested to meet Dr. Lung, the President's surgeon, at Indianapolis, Dr. Richardson of Washington, D. C., being also one of the number. In the opinion of the doctors the trouble necessitates an operation which, they think, should be performed at once at St. Vincent's hospital in this city.

"As after the operation the President will require entire rest, probably for at least ten days or two weeks, it has been necessary to cancel all the remaining engagements of this trip, and he will go directly from Indianapolis to Washington.

"The physicians say that the case is not in any way serious and that there is no danger whatever. This statement is made so that no false rumors may disturb the people and that they may be authoritatively advised of the exact nature of the case.

"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
"Secretary to the President."

Official Statement of Result.

At 5:45 p. m., after the operation had been performed, the following official statement was issued:

"At 3:15 p. m. the President went from the Columbia Club to St. Vincent's hospital in his own carriage and shortly after he was in the hospital the operation required was performed by Dr. George H. Oliver of Indianapolis, in consultation with the President's physician, Dr. George A. Lung, and Dr. George J. Cook, Dr. Henry Jameson and Dr. J. J. Richardson."

At the conclusion of the operation the physicians authorized the following statement:

"As a result of the traumatism (bruise) received in the trolley accident at Pittsfield, Mass., there was found to be a circumscribed collection of perfectly pure serum in the middle third of the left anterior tibial region, the sac containing about two ounces, which was removed.

"The indications are that the President should make speedy recovery. It is absolutely imperative, however, that he should remain quiet and refrain from using the leg. The trouble is not serious, but temporarily disabling.

"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
"Secretary to the President."

All Around the Globe.

President Diaz laid the corner stone of the new general postoffice building in the City of Mexico. The building, which is in the new business center of the city, several blocks from the palace, will be of steel and stone, and will be of notable architecture.

In a battle between revenue officers and moonshiners in McDowell County, W. Va., John Wooten, a moonshiner, was killed and John Squires, another moonshiner, seriously wounded. Will Rennick, a revenue officer, was seriously wounded. Eight violators were captured.

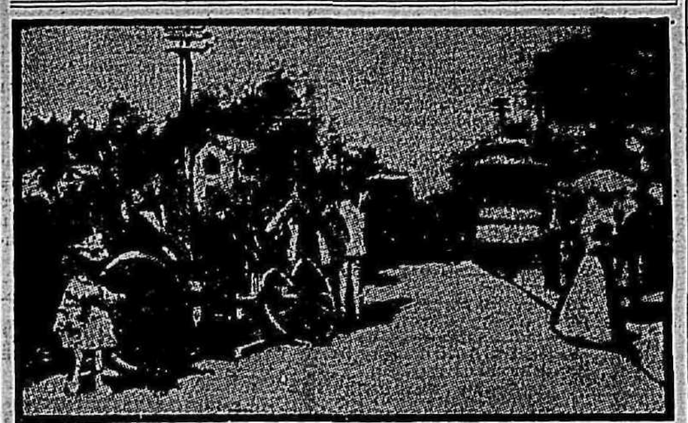
STRANGE FATALITY SEEMS TO FOLLOW TOURS OF OUR PRESIDENTS.

A STRANGE fatality seems to have followed all the recent trips of American Presidents. On Mr. McKinley's Western tour his wife was so ill that for a fortnight her life hung by a thread.

The fatal ending of his visit to the Buffalo Exposition was the result of his next trip through the country.

Since President Roosevelt assumed the President's chair he has been on three ill-fated tours. On the first his son's illness forced a hurried cancellation of all plans.

On the next the accident at Pittsfield nearly cost him his life. And now a third trip has been broken off.



SCENE OF TROLLEY ACCIDENT IN WHICH PRESIDENT WAS HURT.

(From a photograph taken immediately after the collision with the chief executive's carriage at Pittsfield, Mass. To the left is shown the wreck of the barouche in which the President was riding when a trolley car crashed into it.)

FOR A GREATER NAVY.

President Says It's Necessary to Us as a World Power.

The speech delivered at Logansport by President Roosevelt was the one he was to have given in Milwaukee. On learning that he would have to go to a hospital and abandon his tour he concluded to use the speech prepared for the Cream City. It is in part as follows:

The question of combining such fixedness of economic policy as regards the tariff, while at the same time allowing for a necessary and proper readjustment of duties in particular schedules, as such readjustment becomes a matter of pressing importance, is not an easy one.

It is perhaps too much to expect that from the discussion of such a question it would be possible wholly to eliminate political partisanship. Yet those who believe, as we all must when we think seriously of the subject, that the proper aim of the party system is after all simply to subserve the public good, cannot but hope that where such partisanship on a matter of this kind conflicts with the public good, it shall at least be minimized. What we really need in this country is to treat the tariff as a business proposition, not from the standpoint of the temporary needs of any political party.

It surely ought not to be necessary to dwell upon the extreme unwisdom, from a business standpoint, from the standpoint of national prosperity, of violent and radical tariff changes amounting to the direct upsetting of tariff policies at intervals of every few years.

It is on every account most earnestly to be hoped that this problem can be solved in some manner into which partisanship shall enter as a purely secondary consideration, if at all; that is, in some manner which will provide for an earnest effort by non-partisan inquiry and action to secure any changes the need of which is indicated by the effect to issue from a given rate of duty on a given article; its effect, if any, as regards the creation of a substantial monopoly; its effect upon domestic prices, upon the revenue of the government, upon importations from abroad, upon home production and upon consumption.

In his speech at Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, the President said in part:

As a result of the Spanish war we took a world position which had never hitherto been ours. We now have before us a destiny which must be one of great failure or great success. We cannot play a small part in the world no matter how much we might wish to. We shall be obliged, willingly or unwillingly, to play a large part; all that we can determine is whether we will play that large part well or ill.

Owing to our position, we do not need a large regular army. Our army is small, but the individual units composing it we believe to be not inferior to the best of those of any foreign nation. And it is our purpose, beginning with the present year, to institute a series of maneuvers which shall offer some opportunity for training our officers to handle their men in masses.

But as regards the navy there is no chance of doing what can be done in the army. The average American is, we believe, a man offering unusually good material out of which to make a soldier—a man who already possesses the fighting edge and needs only to have it developed and who really learns how to march, to shoot and to take care of himself in the open. But no man can in a short time learn such highly specialized work as that aboard our great modern warships. One of these ships cannot be built under three years and the officers and enlisted men aboard her would be absolutely helpless to make use of the formidable engines of destruction ready to their hands unless they had enjoyed periods of training ranging in accordance to the station of the man from a dozen months to twice as many years. No powerful fighting vessel and still less an effective fighting crew can be improvised after the outbreak of a war.

Therefore any war in which we could possibly be engaged—and I earnestly hope and believe that there is not the slightest chance of our being engaged in such a war—would probably be determined mainly by the navy and what the navy could do would depend absolutely upon the condition in which it was at the outbreak of the war. The fighting units would be the war craft already in existence and the crews which had already been carefully trained.

As to the Monroe doctrine, the President said:

If we are not prepared to back up words by deeds, it is far better to omit the words. I believe in the Monroe doctrine with all my heart. I believe in asserting, because I believe the American people are willing to back it up. But it never can be backed up by words alone. A good navy is absolutely essential if we intend to treat the Monroe doctrine as we should treat it, that is, as a cardinal feature of our foreign policy.

NOT LIKELY TO RESUME TOUR.

Secretary Cortelyou was asked whether the President had expressed an inclination to continue his interrupted trip at any future date.



G. B. CORTELYOU.

"We have not discussed it, but I fear it will be impossible," said the secretary.

"His time is fully occupied. His message to Congress must be gotten under way soon, and I have little hope that he will be able to make the tour he planned."

NATURE OF THE OPERATION.

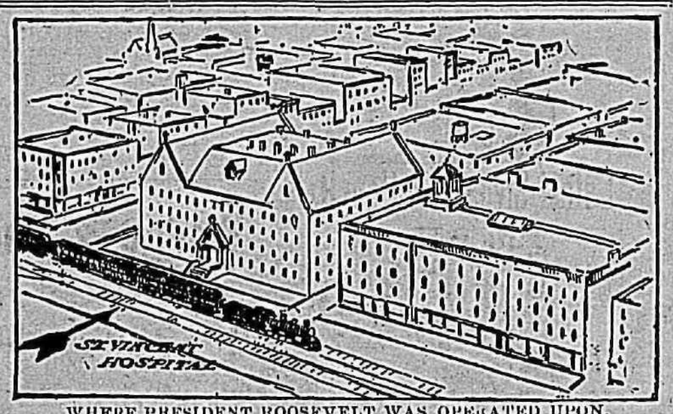
Pus Removed from the Swelling by the Use of Needles.

Dr. Geo. H. Oliver, who assisted at the operation on the President, speaking of Mr. Roosevelt's injury and the nature of the surgeon's work, said:

"As a result of the bruise received in the Pittsfield accident, there ensued a swelling on the inside of the calf of the leg just above the ankle. A deposit of serum had formed in a pear-shaped swelling. The abscess was very painful, owing largely to its location. It was thought that the swelling might extend further if it were neglected, and this fact, taken in conjunction with the inconvenience the wound caused the President, caused us to decide to remove the pus by aspiration.

"This is a simple process, requiring merely the insertion of needles. It is painful only owing to the inflamed condition of the flesh consequent upon such a swelled condition. The needles were inserted and much pus removed.

"It is only necessary now that he do not use the injured leg until it has returned to normal conditions. This will require about eight or ten days."



WHERE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS OPERATED UPON.

JUDGE DURAND WITHDRAWS.

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Michigan Too Ill.

Judge George H. Durand, who was stricken with paralysis three weeks ago and is slowly recovering at his home in Flint, Mich., has withdrawn as the Democratic candidate for Governor. The following letter of resignation has been sent to Justin R. Whiting, chairman of the Democratic State central committee.

Dear Sir: The severe nature of my illness constrains me to relinquish the nomination for the office of Governor of Michigan, with which I was honored by the Democratic State convention recently held at Detroit. In doing this I express my gratitude for the confidence reposed in me by the convention and for the manifestation of personal friendship which I have received from all parts of the State, irrespective of party politics. Very truly yours,

GEORGE H. DURAND.

FOR RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Postmaster General Payne Wants an Appropriation of $12,000,000.

Postmaster General Payne will ask Congress for $12,000,000 for rural free delivery for the next fiscal year. The appropriations available for this year are $7,500,000, which will doubtless have to be supplemented in December by a deficiency appropriation of about $500,000. This service started in with an experimental $25,000, and in the fiscal year which ended in July, 1901, only $1,750,000 was expended.



FOR IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN, RASHES, Heat Perspiration, Lameness, and Soreness incidental to Canoeing, Riding, Cycling, Tennis, or any Athletics, no other application so soothing, cooling, and refreshing as a bath with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure.

Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration; in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. Nothing can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Copyright applied for.

A Little Book Free

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

Write the Lyon Manufacturing Co., 45 South 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., for a copy of "Points from a Horse Doctor's Diary."

Things Better Left Unsaid.

Under the caption, "The Art of Putting Things," an English author has given some very amusing examples of saying things in a queer way. One of the most unfortunate recorded attempts to escape from a conversational difficulty was made by an East end curate, who cultivated the friendship of mechanics.

One day a carpenter came to him and said, "I have brought you my boy's likeness, as you said you'd like to have it."

"How good of you to remember!" said the curate. "What a capital likeness. How is he?"

"Why, sir, don't you remember?" said the carpenter. "He's dead."

"Oh, yes, of course I know that," replied the curate. "I mean how's the man that took the protograph?"

A story is told of a young laborer who, on his way to his day's work, called at the registrar's office to register his father's death. When the official asked the date of the event the son replied:

"He ain't dead yet, but he'll be dead before night, so I thought it would save me another journey if you would put it down now."

"Oh, but that won't do at all," said the registrar. "Perhaps your father will live till to-morrow."

"Well, I don't know, sir; the doctor says as he won't; and he knows what he has given him."

A Catch in the Back.

Grand View, Iowa, Sept. 20th.—Mrs. Lydia Parker, of this place, says: "I was troubled with backache all the time for years. When I would stoop over a catch would take me in the back and I could not straighten up for some time.

"I tried everything I could think of but got no relief till I sent and got Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I used one box and part of another before the trouble all left me, but now I am well and strong and I have not been troubled with my back for some months.

"I believe my cure is a permanent one and I am very grateful indeed to Dodd's Kidney Pills for what they have done for me.

"I would most heartily recommend them to anyone suffering with lame back, for I believe they will cure any case of this kind."

His Advantages.

Hook—Gotrox is a good business man, and yet he has never had any advantages.

Nye—Well, he makes up for it by taking advantage of everyone else.—Philadelphia Record.

Reversed.

"Put not your trust in riches," said the clerical-looking man in the rusty coat.

"I don't," replied the prosperous-looking individual. "I put my riches in trusts."—Chicago News.

Prof. William Petrie, the eminent English Egyptologist and explorer, is known by his London intimates as "the king of spades" on account of his mania for delving after archaeological specimens.

Monarch over pain. Burns, cuts, sprains, stings. Instant relief. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

Every day should be distinguished by at least one particular act of love.—Lavater.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

He who fights and runs away deprives his conqueror of the laurels of victory.

Mrs. Austin's famous Pancake flour is in town—fresh and delicious as ever.



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$3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas shoes are the standard of the world.

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Good-year Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer. $10,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

1899 sales, 1st 6 months, $1,103,820 | 1902 sales, 1st 6 months, $2,340,000

Best Imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, Nat. Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets used.

Caution! The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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WITH TEN DAYS' FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only REGENERATING ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 20 ailments. Only sure cure for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this ad. out and mail to us.

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31 YEARS AGO

we began our present business of selling general merchandise at wholesale prices direct to the consumer—two millions of people ordered goods from us last year, saving from 15 to 40 per cent. Your neighbors trade with us—why not you? Our 1000-page catalogue tells the story. We will send it upon receipt of 15 cents.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
CHICAGO
The house that tells the truth.

They Work While You Sleep.

While your mind and body rest Cascarets Candy Cathartic repair your digestion, your liver, your bowels, put them in perfect order. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL for SORE THROAT
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

ANY ONE who knows anything about Fraternal Insurance knows that the Mutual Protective League offers the best. Solicitors wanted. Send for cir's. MUTUAL PROTECTIVE LEAGUE, Litchfield, Ill.

WANTED Men for the United States Navy; able bodied, age 18 to 35; and boys age 15 to 17. Write for information. Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, 1421 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

IN writing to Advertisers, please do not fail to mention you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

By Mail; One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

Every time Uncle Sam acquires a bit of new territory, some old fossil shouts himself black in the face trying to show, for political effect, that poor Samuel is in his dotage and has been buncoed. It was so at the time of the Alaska purchase and more recently. The Alaska matter has turned out all right and our other assets will be paying investments when some of our "anti-imperialistic" friends are forgotten.

Messrs. Bryan and Griggs did visit Massachusetts this summer and made large predictions thereafter. The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention has just adopted a platform which ignores Bryan, free silver and the Kansas City platform. Incidently the convention sat on Mr. G. F. Williams, Bryan's pet.

If President Roosevelt were a demagogue he would promise to wipe out the trusts, raise wages in the coal mines and secure equal incomes for the hustler and the laggard—but the President is too honest to promise the impossible and the people respect him all the more because he is.

Continued revolutions in Venezuela, Columbia and other South American republics demonstrate that the lesson of self government is hard to learn. The Filipinos should be grateful to the nation which has undertaken to act as their tutor.

We hope G. F. Williams, of Massachusetts and the democratic party, is not getting all that is coming to him in the way of editorial and paragraphing gibes. Every one seems to have a tin can or a rotten tomato to throw at the poor man.

Any one who imagines that President Roosevelt has lost sight of Cuban reciprocity bids fair to be greatly surprised when the President reaches those districts whose representatives opposed him during the last session of Congress.

Democrats aver that to remove the tariff is to abolish the trusts. The casuistry of the propositian is proven by the fact that anthracite coal, the basis of one of the most absolute monopolies in the country, is on the free list.

Paragraphers are like wasps. They may be classified as those making paper nests for themselves and mud-daubers. They have little honey and frequently no sting. Their cheif use is to fertilize the flowers of other minds.

When the cook gets drunk and the children have the whooping-cough, it requires philosophy to take that rosy view of general prosperity about which statistics are so blatant.

A South Brooklyn real estate owner has been robbed of a house. It seems that the house was vacant and the theives took it to pieces and carted it away in broad daylight.

In spite of democratic anxiety to see their fellowmen suffer privation in order that the democratic party may win at the polls, republican prosperity will not down.

Europeans have always laughed at our over heated houses. If our foreign cousins will visit us while the coal strike is on they will find that we have reformed.

A strong man is bound to make enemies and President Roosevelt is no exception to the rule, but the large majority of the American people are loyal to him.

The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee is short of money, short of speakers, short of arguments, and will soon will be short of votes.

$23.30 Chicago to New York and Return.

vi aNickel Plate Road, on October 3, 4, 5 and 6, with return limit leaving New York October 14th, 1902. Three trains daily, at convenient hours. Vestibuled sleeping cars. American Club meals, ranging in price from 35c to $1.00, served in dining cars, on Nickel Plate Road; also meals a la carte. Chicago depot, Harrison St. and 5th Ave. City ticket office 111 Adams St., 'Phone Central 2047. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. 2w4

Goes Like Hot Cakes.

"The fastest selling article I have in my store," writes druggist C. T. Smith, of Davis Ky., is Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds because it always cures. In my six years of sales it has never failed. I have known it to save sufferers from throat and lung diseases, who could get no help from doctors or any other remedy. Mothers rely on it, best physicians prescrebe it, and W. T. Hill guarantees satisfaction or refund price. Trial bottles free. Regular size, 50c and $1

Worthless Nebraska Soil.

About 15,000,000 acres in northwestern Nebraska are so sandy as to be unfit for tillage.

An Ordinance for the construction of Sidewalks.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Lake Villa, Illinois:

SECTION 1. That a sidewalk shall be constructed upon and along the south line of the street in said village, known as the Waukegan and Fox Lake Road, commencing at the northeast corner of lot six, in block one, Burnett's addition to Lake City, now known as Lake Villa, thence running west 101 feet, touching the north line of said lot six; thence west, touching the north line of lot seven 50 feet, lot 8 50 feet, lot 9 50 feet, lot 10 50 feet, lot 11 50 feet, lot 12 50 feet, lot 13 50 feet, and lot 14 50 feet, in block one, said Burnett's addition to Lake City, now Lake Villa; thence crossing Park Place in said addition, to the northeast corner of lot one; in block two, in said addition; thence west touching the north line of said lot one, 50 feet, lot two 50 feet, lot three 50 feet, lot four 50 feet, lot five 50 feet, lot six 50 feet, lot seven 50 feet, lot eight 50 feet, lot nine 50 feet, lot ten 50 feet, lot eleven 50 feet, lot twelve 50 feet, block two (2) in Burnett's addition to Lake City, now called Lake Villa, as aforesiad; and touching the east line of lot one, (1) in block one, (1) Lehman's addition to Lake City, now Lake Villa. Thence west 125.9 feet touching the north line of said lot one, (1) block one, (1) Lehman's addition as aforesaid, and intersecting with the east line of the Wisconsin Central R. R. Company's right-of-way; thencerunning west touching and abutting the north line of lot one (1) 54.7 feet, lot two (2) 100 feet, lot three (3) 100 feet, in block two, (2) in said Lehman's addition; thence west 621 feet touching the entire north line of Sherwood's addition to Lake City, now Lake Villa; thence west 132 feet touching the north line of one acre off the east half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section five, (5) in township 45, range 10, east of the 3rd p. m., Lake County, Illinois. Thence west 546.2 feet to a line about mid distance between said quarter section; thence west 646.8 feet touching and abutting the north line of said quarter section; thence west 500 feet touching and abutting the north line of the west half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section five (5) township 45, range 10, east of the 3rd p. m., said county and state.

Be it also ordained by said Board that a sidewalk as herein specified shall be constructed along and touching the south line of Cedar Avenue, in said village, commencing at the west line of lot four, (4) in block B, Lehman,s re-subdivision to Lake Villa; thence northeast abutting lots 4, 3.2, & 1, 40.2feet each, (160.6 feet) in said re-subdivision; thence running along the south line of said Cedar Avenue touching the north line of said lots 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1, 60 feet each, 300 feet total; thence northeast 260 feet touching adjacent un-numbered lots or parcels of land in block 4, said re-subdivision, and intersecting with the west line of the Wisconsin Central R. R. Company's right-of-way, crossing said right-of-way and again commencing al the southwest corner of lot 9, in block two, [2] and Cedar Avenue, and touching the nofth line of lots 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1,, total 657 feet, block 2, Lehman's original platt of said village, and terminating with the intersection of the Antioch road and Cedar Avenue, in said village. And that the whole cost of said several lots, be levied upon the lots or said parcels of land abutting upon said walks, in proportion to their frontage upon such walks.

SEC. 2. Said sidewalks shall be codstructed under the supervision of the Committee on Streets and Birdges of the Village, and subject to their approval, as follows. To be of two (2) inch pine plank, of sound quality, free from sap and rotten knots; the width of each plank to be uniform, not less than eight inches and not more than ten inches wide, laid crosswise, made even and placed on the top surface. The width of said walk to be four feet, and the inner and outer edge in a straight line; the inner edge of said walk to be ten inches from the lot line; said plank to be laid on bearings of pine joice, of sound quality, not more than two feet apart, of not less than two-by-six inches, each plank, to be nailed to the bearings, with not less than six thirty-penny nails, two in each bearing; the outer bearing to be not more than three inches from the edge of said walks and said walks to be graded to, at least, an easy slope, and connecting evenly with adjoining walks, and when blocked up, said blocking to be done with pieces of new, sound plank not less than twelve inches long and not over six feet apart, spiked to the bearings and to each other when more than one piece is used.

SEC. 3. All owners of lots or parcels of land abutting upon any of said sidewalks, are hereby required to construct said sidewalks in front of their respective land within thirty days after date of publisaing this ordinance, and in default thereof, said material to be furnished and said sidewalk to be constructed by the Village of Lake Villa.

SEC. 4. The committee on streets and bridges, through their chairman, shall certify to a bill of costs of such sidewalks, constructed by said village, showing in seperate items the cost of grading, material, laying down, and supervision, and file it in the office of Village Clerk, together with a list of the lots and parcels of land, touching upon the line of the said sidewalks, names of the owners thereof and their frontage on said sidewalks.

SEC. 5. The Village Constable is hereby designated to collect the special tax herein provided, and to whom the warrants for the same shall be directed.

SEC. 6. The Village Clerk shall comply with the provisians of an act, for the construction of sidewalks in villages enforce in Illinois, July 1, 1875, A. D., and the amendments thereto, and if any land is delinquent after return of warrant by said Village Constable, then said clerk shall make report of said special tax in writing to the County Treasurer, and ex-officio County Collector, prior to April 1, 1903, as required by said act.

Any and all ordinances or resolutions inconsistent with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Whereas; There is a necessity for the immediate taking effect of this ordinance, therefore an emergency exists, and this ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and legal publication.

Passed September 30, 1902.
Approved September 30, 1902.
Published October 2, 1902.

W. G. BARNSTABLE,
President Board o Trustees.

Attest: WM. D. KINGSLEY,
Village Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss
LAKE COUNTY, }
VILLAGE OF LAKE VILLA, }

I, William D. Kingsley, Village Clerk of the Village of Lake Villa, Lake County, Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance, ent'tled as sidewalk ordinance of the Village of Lake Villa, was passed and adopted by the President and Board of Trustees of said village at a special meeting thereof, convening on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1902, and adjourned on the 30th day of September thereof, and that the same was duly deposited in the office of the Village Clerk of said village on the said 30th day of September, A. D. 1902, and was duly signed and approved by the President and Board of Trustees of said village; that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of said ordinance.

WM. D. KINGSLEY,
Village Clerk.

Woes of Detectives.

"It's all very well muzzling dogs," said a high police official of Sussex, "but it is much more important to muzzle pigs. Three of my men who were hiding in pigsties to time motorists last week were so badly bitten by the pigs that they couldn't appear in court."—Motoring Illustrated.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT FOR CONSTIPATION

Constipation is nothing more than a clogging of the bowels and nothing less than vital stagnation or death if not relieved. If every constipated sufferer could realize that he is allowing poisonous filth to remain in his system, he would soon get relief. Constipation invites all kind of contagion. Headaches, biliousness, colds and many other ailments disappear when constipated bowels are relieved. Thedford's Black-Draught thoroughly cleans out the bowels in an easy and natural manner without the purging of calomel or other violent cathartics.

Be sure that you get the original Thedford's Black-Draught, made by The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Sold by all druggists in 25 cent and $1.00 packages.

Morgan, Ark., May 25, 1901.
I cannot recommend Thedford's Black-Draught too highly. I keep it in my house all the time and have used it for the last ten years. I never gave my children any other laxative. I think I could never be able to work without it on account of being troubled with constipation. Your medicine is all that keeps me up.
C. B. McFARLAND.

Illinois Central Through to Florida

Beginning Monday, Jan. 6, 1902, the Illinois Central will run a through sleeping car between Chicago and Jacksonville, Florida, via Nashville, Chattanoogo and Atlanta. It will leave Chicago daily at 6:10 p. m. and arrive at Jacksonville the second morning, running over the celebrated "Dixie Flyer" scenic route. This is an extension of its all-the-year-round Chicago and Nashville sleeping-car line.

The Wisconsin Central Railway

Maintains a daily train service between Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland and Duluth, reaching Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Marsfield, Hurley, Ironwood and Bessmer as well as the principal points of Wisconsin enroute. Connections with roads, running South, East, West and North, are made at terminal points. Pullman Sleepers are attached to all night trains and meals are served A LaCarte. Any agent of the Wisconsin Ry. will be pleased to give you further information, furnish tickets and reserve sleeping car accommodations.

JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pass. Ag't,
Milwaukee, Wis.

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Latest Styles in Pattern Hats

Tailor Hats, Caps and Bonnets also the newest thing in Veils

To be had Cheap.

4w4 MRS. GEO. SEYMOUR

JOHN J. McDOUGALL,
Veterinary Surgeon
Antioch, Illinois.

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Do you want to know where the next great land boom will be, and where you can make plenty of money? If so, write the undersigned for a circular telling "All about it."

J. F. MERRY, Ass't Gen. Pass'r Agent
Illinois Central Railroad, Dubuque, Ia.
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Her Future Provided For.

The little daughter of Beerbohm Tree, the famous English actor, is the subject of a pleasing story. Once when some visitors were talking of theatrical matters, a lady took the child on her knee and said: "And you, my dear, I suppose you intend to be a great actress when you grow up?" "Oh, no, not at all," was the self-possessed response, "Mamma intends me to marry."

Jackson's Injunction Business.

A Pittsburg business man who happened to be in Parkersburg one day this week met Judge Jackson at the state encampment of the West Virginia national guard. The judge, whose recent injunctions have caused much discussion, spoke freely on the subject and expressed great amusement at the letters received from different parts of the country.

"Why," he said, "people seem to think I am conducting a wholesale and retail business in injunctions of all kinds. A man in Chicago wrote to get an injunction to restrain his neighbor's big tom cat from annoying him!"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Illinois Central R. R.

OF INTEREST TO

STOCKHOLDERS

Free Transportation to Attend the Special and Annual Meeting at Chicago.

Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, August 29th, 1902, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; also that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at its offices in Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, October 15, 1902, at noon.

To permit personal attendance at these meetings there will be issue to each holder of one or more shares of the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on Friday, August 1, 1902, and to stockholders of record on Friday, September 19, 1902, a ticket enabling him, or her, to travel free over the Company's Lines from the station on the Illinois Central Railroad nearest to his or her registered address to Chicago and return, such ticket to be good for the journey to Chicago only during the four days immediately preceding, and the day of the meeting, and for the return journey from Chicago only on the day of the meeting, and the four days immediately following, when properly countersigned and stamped during business hours —that is to say, between 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. —in the office of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. G. BRUEN, in Chicago. Such ticket may be obtained by any holder of stock registered as above, on application, in writing, to the President of the Company in Chicago. Each application must state the full name and address of the stockholder exactly as given in his or her certificate of stock, together with the number and date of such certificate. No more than one person will be carried free in respect to any one holding of stock as registered on the books of the Company.

49w10 A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

J. C. James, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.

All Legal Business Promptly Attended to

FIRE INURANCE.
Farm and Village Fire Insurance in independent companies.
Special Agent Prudential Co Life Ins

FOR SALE.
One Stayer Surrey $50.00
Three-seated Wagon, $70.00
Staver Top Buggy, $20.00
Buggy Pole, $3.50.
In fine condition and must be sold. ⅔ the value.
31y1 L. B. GRICE, Antioch, Ill.

Wedge & Hook

Have just received two carload of

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND RUN-ABOUTS,
Both in Steel and Rubber Tire
—FROM THE—
Racine Wagon & Carriage Co,
RACINE, WIS.

These Buggies and Wagons are all made of the best and seasoned material, made by skilled mechanics, and are in every way the equal, if not the superior, of any manufactory in the United States.

BUGGIES, SURREYS and ROAD WAGONS

At prices that will astonish you and within the reach of all.

DO NOT BUY

Till you have seen our stock and get our prices, for we have them to sell and will give you the benefit of our low prices.

WEDGE & HOOK,
34 Antioch and Rollins, Ill.

J. C. JAMES, JR.,
UNDERTAKER.
Licensed Embalmer

$1.50....
Woman's Fleece-lined Wrappers on sale at $1.00.

We have placed on sale today 18 dozen or 216 fleece lined wrappers—the kind and quality for which you have always readily paid $1.50. The sizes range from 32 to 44 in regular colors. The garments are all excellently made and neatly trimmed—they even have a generous double flounce on the bottom.

Reason

The wrapper factory wanted to turn these garments into *ready cash*—they made us an offer—we accepted; and now you have a chance (just when you need such garments) to make two dollars do the work of three

For Choice of Color and Size come at once.

G. R. LYON & SONS.
LEADERS OF LOW PRICES
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

We Close at 6 p. m. every evening but Monday and Saturday.

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The NEW YORK LIFE

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WIRE, NAILS, AND SPORTING GOODS.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Cordage, Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools, Lead, Oil, Paints, Colors and Brushes.

Lake Villa, - - - Illinois

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WORLD'S BEST
LIQUID AND DRY
Ayling Bros., 14 Haddon Av., Chicago

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
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Antioch, - Illinois.

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NOTARY PUBLIC,
Office at Williams Bros.' Store, ANTIOCH, ILL
All Notarial Work promptly and accurately attended to. 27tf

MISS LELIA WILLIAMS,
Graduate of Chicago Musical College, will accept a limited number of pupils
Vocal ; or : Piano : Instruction
Antioch, Ill.

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Physician and Surgeon,
Gray's Lake, Ill.
Calls promptly attended to 29

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118 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Between Washington and Madison.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY at less than cost. At half the price you pay the regular stores. Dec 19 01 y1

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Millburn, Illinois.
Office Hours Saturday and Sunday afternoon and evenings. Telephone connection with Lake Villa and Wadsworth.

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has Money To Loan
on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest Inquire
29 BANK OF ANTIOCH.

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MANUFACTURER OF
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CEMETARY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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126 Genesee St.,
WAUKEGAN, - ILL





SPECTACLES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED.
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Dr. George Doerbecker,
DENTIST,
Opp. First National Bank,
WAUKEGAN, ILL.
Graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, of Philadelphia.

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff of Able Correspondents.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

J. Hook, Jr., and family intend going to Arkansas to reside.

Lyn Harvey, of Chicago, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mr. Blanchard and son Will intend going to Arkansas to live.

Mrs. Dr. Palmer is entertaining her mother, from Wisconsin.

Wm. Pester left on Saturday for a visit to his parents in England.

Mr. Palmer, of Waukesha, Wis., was a Grayslake visitor on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs Fritch moved into the house with their sister, Mrs. Acker, on Monday.

Howard Higley returned to his duties at Long Lake on Sunday after a weeks vacation.

Mr. Paul Fisher left here on Monday for Harvard College where he will take a law course.

C. M. Reed and family intend moving to Benton Harbor, Mich. where he owns a fruit farm.

Carmi Reed is entertaining his brother from Washington, D. C. whom he has not seen in twenty years.

The County Sunday School convention will be held here in the Congregational church October 17 and 18.

Mr. Johns and family moved here on Monday, from Burlington, and occupy the Barrow house east of town.

Rev. Stevens, Mr. Bucknam, Mrs. E. J. Higley and Mrs. W. B. Higley were Chicago visitors the first of the week.

The Church Aid society will meet at the church on Wednesday afternoon, October 8, supper will be served to which all are invited.

The members of the Macabees of May Flower hive accepted an invitation to visit Queen Ester Hive at Wankegan on Wednesday. All that attended report a fine time.

G. E. Thayer and family are moving on the farm which he recently purchased of E. C. Rollin, south of town. Mr. Riley and family will occupy the house vacated by Mr. Thayer.

Marshal Fritsch went to Wheaton this week Wednesday, to bring a woman here for trial who had been accused of taking a trunk from parties near Fox Lake. The woman is a stranger here.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Richard Pantall is visiting at Chicago Lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Stewart were Waukegan visitors last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth returned from Chicago Tuesday evening.

Loyd White returned from Grayslake after an absence of ten days.

I understand that Ralph Spafford has rented a farm near the village.

Miss Carrie Bater returned Tuesday evening after a weeks visit in Antioch.

Ernest White is attending school at the University of Illinois at Champaign.

Victor Strang left last week for Rochester where he will attend school this winter.

Mrs. George Smith and Miss Kittie L. Smith left for Chicago Sunday for a few days visit.

John M. Strang will soon leave for Pasedena, Cal., where he will remain during the winter.

Mr. John Rose, after an absence of several month at Pikeville returned to our village last week.

The Ladies Aid Society met with Mrs. A. H. Stewart Friday afternoon, there was a very large attendance.

Superintendent Stewart has ordered new sidewalks in the village, some of which have been laid, Herbert Mathews being the contractor.

Rev. Mr. Berger, of Chicago, occupied the pulpit here Sunday morning and evening, and was the guest of Mrs. Bater during his stay in our village.

The celebrated Fisk Jubilee Singers direct from Fisk University Nashville, Tenn., will give an entertainment at the Millburn Congregational church, Monday evening October 6. They are very highly recommended.

TREVOR, WIS.

The Bloss family are on the sick list.

Mr. Moore has returned to his school in Chicago.

Mr. William Rolfe has returned from his visit north.

Mrs. Kimmel spent a few days of last week in Chicago.

Mr. Mark Curtis spent Sunday with friends in Antioch.

Mrs. Geo. Patrick, of Salem, spent a few days with friends here last week.

All farmers are put back with their corn cutting on account of so much rain.

The Aid society meets with Mrs. L. C. Havens this week Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pitcher and Mr. and Mrs. W. Evans and daughter spent Sunday at C. Sibley's at Antioch.

LAKE VILLA.

Miss Mabel Hamlin has been enjoying a few days vacation.

A new man from Waukesha now has charge of the section gang.

Mrs. Will Farrier, of Chicago, visited in Lake Villa the first of the week.

Lyle Lyons started last Saturday for Oklahoma, where he expects to make his future home.

The rains of the past week have hindered the farmers greatly with corn cutting and some have not yet threshed.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Nelson, Misses Martha and Mable Richards and Chester Allen visited at J. J. McDougal's at Antioch last Sunday.

A progressive supper will be given by the Epworth League Friday evening, October 3, in the Lake Villa Woodman Hall. All are most cordially invited.

Mr. Honeywell, a noted evangelist of Chicago, will be present at the Junior League service Saturday afternoon and will address the children.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Barnstable returned home last week after a three months visit in England. It's well enough to visit in England, but America is the better place to live.

Sunday morning at the M. E. church, Mr. Frank Honeywell, the noted children's evangelist, of Chicago, will speak to parents. All parents and children are invited to be present.

On next Saturday, October 4, at the M. E. Church there will be a rally of the Junior chapter of the Antioch Sub-District of the Chicago Northern District Epworth League. The District Junior Superintendent, Mr. Frank Honeywell, of Chicago, will be present and speak to the children. It is desired that every Junior League in the Sub-District have a large delegation present, and that charges having no Junior organization will be well represented. A fine time is anticipated. The rally will begin at three o'clock sharp.

Special Round-trip Excursion Rates to New York.

vin Nickel Plate Road. Tickets on sale October 3rd to 6th inclusive, good leaving New York not later than October 14th. Address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago, for reservation or sleeping car space and other information. 2w4

EAST FOX LAKE.

James Barnstable was in Waukegan Friday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zitt, of Waukegan, have been visiting their brother-in-law, James Barnstable, for the past two weeks.

The Fox Lake Cemetery association will meet with Mrs. Lily Hook, near Rollins, Thursday for dinner, Oct. 9, 1902. Everybody invited. Mae Barnstable, Sec.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.



The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Chance for Both of Them.

If the German crown prince has decided to give up his rights to the throne for a woman the latter should make haste to come over here and lecture before the affair is forgotten. There will be money in it for her and the boy.



DIPP SACK
K.N.&F. SUIT

HOME LIFE

Calls for economy. Might as well save your tailor's bill. Once you have worn one of our—

K. N. & F. SUITS

you will never throw money away on made-to-order ones again. Quality and style that you can't find in anything but K. N. & F. garments. Fit? Well, try one on. Chances are that not a stitch need be changed.

WEBB BROS., Antioch, Ill.

NOT "ROGERS" ONLY—BUT "1847 Rogers Bros." is the Trade mark that appears on the old original brand of

Knives, Forks and Spoons.

There are many imitations—"1847" is identifying mark of the genuine, which are sold by leading dealers. Send to the makers for booklet No. 6 of beautiful new designs.

THE INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.
Meriden, Conn.

"Silver Plate that Wears."

EDUCATE

For Paying Positions

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THIS college has helped thousands to a good start in life. It can help *you!* Write at once for new Illustrated Catalogue of the Great School,

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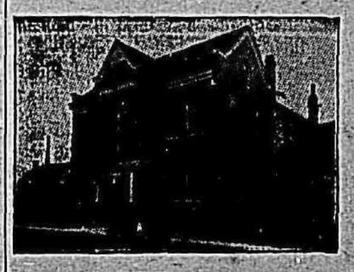
O. M. POWERS, Principal
Powers' Bld., 7 Monroe St., CHICAGO

Constipation

Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** for the whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.



The College of Commerce

is now in its

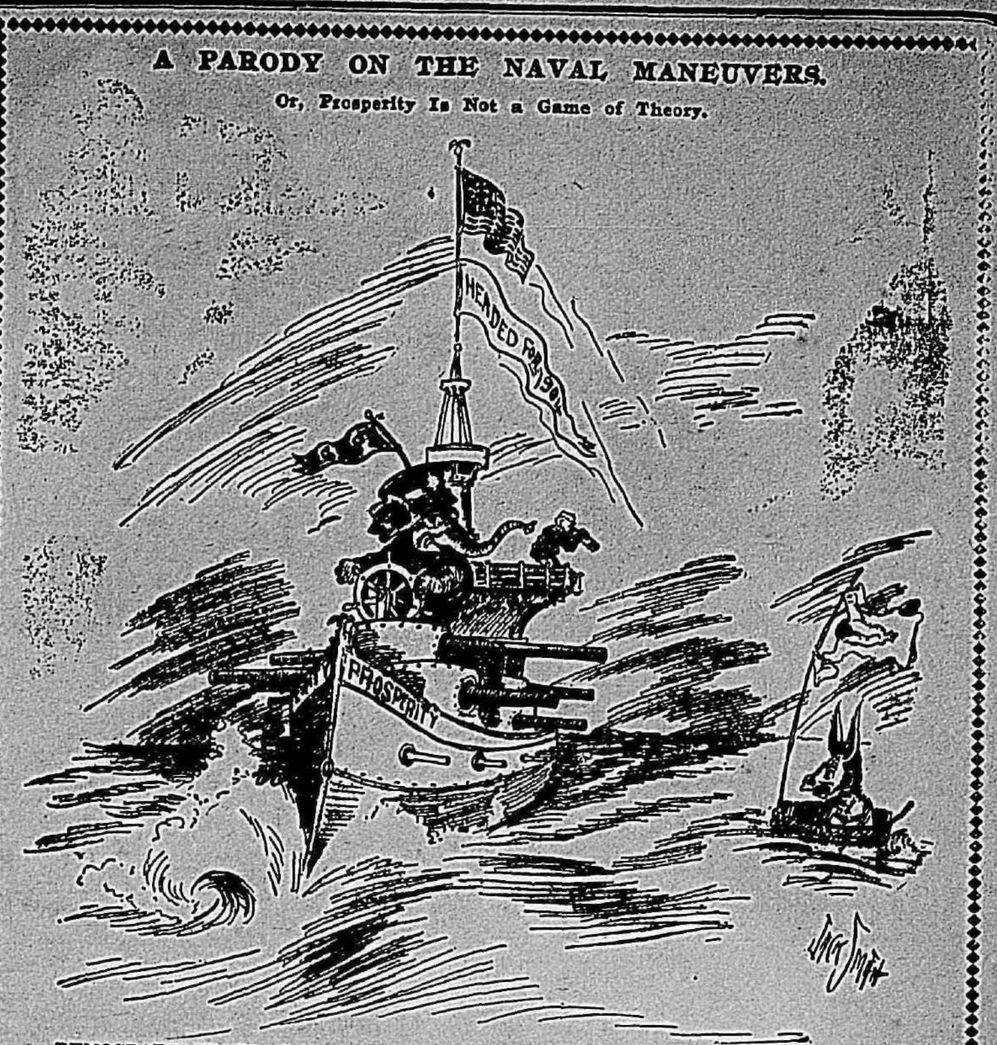
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Its students have been unusually succesful. Business, Shorthand, and English Courses. Send for catalogue

OTIS L. TRENARY, Prin,
Kenosha, Wis.

A PARODY ON THE NAVAL MANEUVERS.

Or, Prosperity Is Not a Game of Theory.



DEMOCRATIC CRAFT—Halt! In the name of theory and hot-air I capture you.
G. O. P. CRAFT—Not much; this is no joke maneuver, it's the real thing, and if you want to stop me you'll have to show me by delivering the *real goods across my bow.*—Indianapolis Journal.

The Illinois Miner.

No class of laboring men in the state or country at large has profited more by Republican policies which have brought about the present prosperous condition of our country than have the miners of Illinois. One of the most reliable statistical reports is that of the

OUR COMMANDING POSITION.

"America has just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardied, especially at the time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy, and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation."—President Roosevelt in message to congress Dec. 3, 1901.

Labor Statistics, a thoroughly non-partisan production. A glance at the most recent bulletin of that bureau discloses the fact that there has not only been a very large increase in the number of miners employed since 1897, when the Republican party again resumed the reigns of government, but in the tonnage as well. The following is taken from this bulletin:

Miners employed in	1897	33,788
" " "	1898	35,030
" " "	1899	30,991
" " "	1900	30,384
" " "	1901	44,143
Total tonnage output,	1896	19,780,626
" " "	1897	20,072,758
" " "	1898	18,599,299
" " "	1899	23,434,445
" " "	1900	25,153,929
" " "	1901	26,635,319

The bulletin of wages during the years covered by the above statement has not been published, but the statistics at hand show even a greater per cent. of increase in wages than in output or men employed.

Shows Fallacy of Its Argument.

The New York Times (Dem.) the other day unintentionally showed the fallacy of its argument that the removal of the tariff from products held in control by trusts would prevent injury to public interests by reason of such control.

It devoted a considerable part of its editorial space to a discussion of the monopolization of the supply of anthracite, and the resultant detriment to the people in general and the mine workers in particular.

As has been frequently pointed out, anthracite is on the free list. It follows that protection cannot be held responsible for the existence of the hard coal trust. The anthracite monopoly exists despite the free foreign competition to which the American hard coal trade is subject.

It appears very clearly, then, that if there was a duty imposed upon foreign anthracite sent to this country, the removal of it would not, in the slightest degree affect the existing condition which the Times describes and deplores, and what is true in one case must be true in all other similar cases.

Charleston Plaindealer.—It has been stated in the Democratic press that the Democrats propose to make this an "old-fashioned Democratic campaign." That mean that misrepresentation and demagoguery will play their part in the Democratic campaign.

DuQuoin Tribune.—The Republican campaign funds in Illinois come from the pockets of office-holders. When the Democracy was in power they came from the pockets of the taxpayers.

Political Quackery.

The twaddle about getting at the "trusts" by getting at the tariff has no more virtue than it would have had when the Sherman law was enacted. As the New York Press says, the beef "trust" could go on forming selling companies, fixing discriminating prices and making agreements in restraint of trade, whether the Dingley tariff should be left untouch or wiped from the statutes of the United States. So could the anthracite coal monopoly, which so far as its business is concerned doesn't know what a tariff is, for the reason that there is no duty on anthracite coal. So could the Standard Oil Company for the same reason. So could any other "trust" similarly circumstanced.

Before any Democratic argument about getting at the trusts by getting at the tariff can be made to hold water somebody must explain how dissolving the tariff schedules could prevent any monopoly, domestic or foreign, from making agreements in restraint of trade; how revision of the duties could affect the coal trust and the Standard Oil trust when there are no duties on anthracite coal and petroleum.

Wobbly Democracy.

The inconsistency and double-dealing of Democracy became painfully apparent in their campaign book for 1902 recently issued. On page eleven it denounces the Republican party for failure to pass the Cuban reciprocity measure, and says the bill was heartily supported by the Democratic minority. "As it (reciprocity measure) passed the house the bill carried relief to Cuba, reduced the price of sugar to American consumers and struck a heavy blow at the notorious and obnoxious trust." On page 277 another Democratic editor condemns reciprocity with Cuba, and adds, "Reciprocity looks like free trade, but tastes like protection. It is really a sugar coating prepared by the Republican tariff doctors for many patients who are refusing to take their protection pills straight. In practice reciprocity is worse than protection." It's mighty hard for our Democratic friends to keep together these days on any theory or policy.

Not Accepted by the People.

The assumption made by certain Chicago papers that the charitable institutions of this state are badly managed, that the inmates are abused or maltreated, that the men in control of these institutions are corrupt, that attendants are cruel and heartless, is not accepted by the people of Illinois. Every county in the state find within its own borders the friends and relatives of the state's unfortunate wards who give the lie to these slanderous charges. There may be, and doubtless is, here and there, room for improvement in some minor particulars. But it will be hard to make the people believe that the men in charge of these institutions are venal and corrupt, that the superintendents are incompetent and the attendants are cruel and brutal. If the Chicago sensational papers are to be believed, the supreme purpose of all connected with the state charitable institutions was to mismanage the same from a business standpoint and to mistreat the inmates.

Champaign Gazette.—The very good people whose hearts are wrung because we have not given the Philippines independent government, might save a little of their sympathy for Alaska. We have owned that vast region for thirty-five years and yet have not given it an organized form of territorial government. We hear no loud cry about Alaska's condition, simply because its government has never presented a political issue. Bring that territory into discussion as the Philippines have been for the past few years and Mr. Bryan would suddenly discover a paramount issue there.

Geneva Republican.—Every Republican in Illinois is interested in the election of a Republican legislature this year, and that is immensely more important than the gratification of personal grievance against any of those who happen to be candidates for seats in that body.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Speech of Governor Yates at the Convention of the State League of Republican Clubs at Peoria.

At the convention of the League of Republican Clubs held at Peoria, Sept. 24, 1902, Governor Yates spoke at some length on the state issues. After calling attention to the condition of these institutions at the end of Governor Altgeld's administration, and the high state of excellency which they achived under the administration of the late Governor Tanner, he said in part:

"One of the issues of this campaign in Illinois will be the question whether our state institutions have been managed with the economy, efficiency and humanity which we in 1896 and 1900 promised to the people. Upon this point it may be said that during recent years the protection of the unfortunate part of the body politic has been insured, as never before by any state legislation of the Republican party. Juvenile offenders have been separated from hardened criminals, and, where found guilty of a first offense, from jail influences of any kind. An earnest effort has been made to prevent the unfortunate circumstances of birth and early education ripening or rotting into habitual crime.

"The management of state institutions by Republican boards has been more excellent. True economy in the care or cure of the insane, in the education of the blind, of the deaf and dumb, and in the management of charitable establishments, does not consist in the reduction of the cost of living to the lowest scale, but in such expenditures as shall result in the largest number of cures, where cure is possible, in the best education where the minds are susceptible of education, and in the utmost possible in the way of alleviation of the sufferings of such as are incurable. The charity of the people goes out for the cure and care of these unfortunates, not for a mere maintenance of them in a state of prolonged misery.

"In organizing the boards of trustees and commissioners and examiners and managers at the beginning of this administration, it was attempted to retain at least one experienced trustee on each board, and about one-third of the entire body of trustees was retained. I am profoundly convinced that the management of the state institutions during the twenty months of this administration has experienced no change for the worse.

"Upon careful examination of the qualification of the heads of eighteen state institutions, and the secretaries of the fourteen boards having secretaries, it was found difficult to improve upon the incumbents, and only two superintendents and three secretaries have been changed. Of the physicians, seventy in all, only ten have been changed, every change being, as I believe, for the absolute good of the service. Of the superintendents and teachers in the state normal schools and the teachers in the other state schools, none have been changed, so far as I can recollect."

Still Scolding.

Mr. Bryan remains in a scolding mood. Speaking to a crowd in Joplin, Mo., one day recently, he said: "I tell you one trust magnate in stripes behind the prison walls would do more to break up trusts than all the speeches the President can make."

The course of reasoning is not clear. To get himself into stripes and behind the prison walls, a trust magnate would have to commit a crime, and we fail to see how or why the commission of a crime by one trust magnate should impel other trust magnates to disrupt and abandon their enterprises.

Or does Mr. Bryan mean to convey the idea that he holds that to consolidate industrial enterprises and to manage them, consolidated, are criminal offenses? He has never gained a great reputation as a lawyer, but he should know enough law to enable him to perceive that such a contention is nonsense.

The Albany Journal suspect that Mr. Bryan is very much out of temper and is using his hat as a magaphone.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, - - - ILLINOIS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Tobacco men say that the American crop this year will fall far short and that manufacturers in this country and in England will have a hard time getting enough leaf to take care of their trade without paying high prices for every pound.

John W. Snyder, a wealthy merchant, who left his home in Delaware, Ohio, the other day, to visit his father, J. J. Snyder, in Springfield, Ohio, died in a Big Four passenger car near Galloway. He was apparently in good health when he bourded the train.

One of the largest fires in the history of Stockton, Cal., started here shortly after 5 o'clock Sunday evening, in the agricultural pavilion. That structure, together with all its contents, and two residence blocks were burned to the ground, with the exception of a few buildings. The loss is about $500,000, less than half insured.

A searching party found Mayor Thomas B. Humes, of Seattle, in the woods north of Lake Washington. He had wandered virtually without food for two days, when he sprained his ankle while chasing a bear. After the accident a storm came up and he lost his bearings. He slept in a hollow log two nights. His only food was huckleberries.

With his life an engineer on a Baltimore and Ohio freight train paid for his failure to see a danger signal at One Hundredth street, Chicago. However, he remained faithfully at his post, doing his utmost to prevent disaster, and later his mangled remains were found under the engine, which, with four cars, had been thrown from the track and overturned in a ditch.

There will be no strike of the employes of the flour mills of Minneapolis, for beginning Oct. 13 the mills of Minneapolis will be operated on an eight hour schedule, instead of under the present system of two twelve hour shifts. The men do not receive the same pay for eight hours as they did for the longer day, but they have expressed themselves satisfied with the schedule offered by the millers.

An attempt was made to destroy the family of Columbus Walton of South St. Joseph, Mo., by the use of several sticks of dynamite. The family lived over a store run by Walton and the dynamite was placed under a step in front of the building. The detonations were terrific and were heard twelve miles away. The main part of the structure was destroyed, but the family miraculously escaped injury.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Pittsburg	101	35	Chicago	66	69
Brooklyn	74	61	St. Louis	56	76
Boston	68	62	Philadelphia	54	79
Cincinnati	69	68	New York	46	84

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Philadelphia	83	53	Cleveland	69	67
St. Louis	78	58	Washington	61	75
Boston	77	60	Detroit	52	83
Chicago	74	60	Baltimore	50	88

BREVITIES.

Garcia Montes, secretary of finance, has reported the Cuban budget to be $14,000,000.

At least four and perhaps several other persons were killed by a freight wreck in the Union Pacific yards at Rawlins, Wyo.

The Rev. Robert L. Nourse, aged 62, widely known as a political speaker and lecturer, died at his home in Falls Church, from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

Joseph Medill McCormick, son of the new United States ambassador to Russia, is to become the husband of Ruth Hanna, youngest daughter of Senator Hanna.

Emile Zola, the novelist, was found dead in his bedchamber at his Paris home. He had been asphyxiated by fumes which escaped from a defective pipe in a stove.

It was semi-officially made known that the dowager queen, Maria Christina of Spain, is married to her master of horse, Count Escosura, and that the marriage was morganatic.

Jacob Rhynerson, an aged patient, who was badly beaten by attendants at a private asylum in Topeka, Kan., recently, is dead as a result, it is said, of the injuries received.

Secretary Root has decided to resign his place in the cabinet and return to the practice of law in New York, but retirement may be delayed until end of next session of Congress.

The large extract plant of the United States Leather Company at Big Stone Gap, Va., was destroyed by fire. The loss will reach $150,000. The fire originated from the friction of a wooden pulley.

Private advices from Jamaica tell of a scheme brought forth by George Solomon for the unification of all British colonies in one federation under the leadership of Canada, to be known as "Greater Britain."

A severe typhoon swept over Yokohama, Japan. Several steamers were driven ashore, but some of them have been floated. It is feared that there have been many fatalities among the fishermen.

The cut of the sawmills in Minneapolis, now nearing the end of their summer run, will show a shortage of nearly 100,000,000 feet as compared with the output of last season. Low water was the principal cause of this shortage.

Dr. F. S. Coburn, formerly of Washington, D. C., vice-president of the Bonanza Mining and Smelter Company, shot and killed himself while alone in a flat in St. Louis, where he lived. He was found dead there. Business cares, it is thought, caused his suicide.

The young women of the St. Paul Clerks' Union have completed arrangements for the organization of a girls' league, in which every member will pledge herself to marry none but a union man and to refuse absolutely to receive attentions from any but men with the "card."

EASTERN.

New Jersey Court of Appeals filed an opinion holding lawful the steel stock conversion plan.

In a collision between freight trains on the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, near Pardoe, Pa., four men were killed and two fatally injured.

James Winston, aged 48, a miner who had returned to work, was beaten to death by a mob, and his son-in-law, S. J. Lewis, severely injured at Scranton, Pa.

Letters have been sent to miners who return to work in the Wilkesbarre district threatening to destroy their homes with dynamite and kill them and their families unless they quit work.

In a collision of freight trains at Kenwood Junction, Pa., on the Fort Wayne Railroad, six cars were wrecked and two frame dwellings demolished. Three trainmen and two women occupants of the dwellings are reported seriously hurt.

A million and a half dollars is the amount of the bequest of Mrs. Mary J. Winthrop of New York City to Princeton Theological Seminary. When announcement of the bequest was first made it was estimated that it would not reach over $400,000.

Maj. John Wesley Powell, founder and director of the bureau of American ethnology, is dead. The end came at his summer home in Haven, Me., after a critical illness. He was 68 years old, and was one of the foremost geologists and anthropologists in the world.

In full sight of a crowd variously estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 people, Louis Girard, one of the aeronauts with the Stafford troupe, fell 150 feet with a collapsed hot air balloon at the Bristol County fair at Taunton, Mass., and died an hour afterwards from his injuries.

The Golden Eagle Hotel in Washington was dynamited by Frank McKie, one of the guests, who subsequently committed suicide. Twenty or thirty guests were thrown from their beds by the explosion, but only the proprietor, Louis Brandt, and his wife were injured, the latter seriously. The affair is veiled in mystery.

A peculiar damage suit has been brought against a street railway company of New York City by Simon Kurtz, who seeks to recover the sum of $10,000 because of a fall which compelled him to shave off his beard. Kurtz is a cantor, or singer, in a synagogue. Since losing his beard, he declares, he can no longer follow his profession under the rules of the church.

Broker John W. Hart of Chicago has lost his bride in Pittsburg. He was married in Chicago the other day and the couple were on their wedding trip. Mrs. Hart told her husband she would go shopping and she arose early without awakening him. When he awakened at 9 o'clock he found her missing. About 1 o'clock he became anxious and started to make the rounds of the department stores, but failed to find any trace of her.

A gang of burglars blew the safe of the Beechwood Improvement Company of South Sharon, Pa., and secured $400 in cash. After robbing the safe the men, four or five in number, were first seen by Policeman Newton Stamp, whom they overpowered, bound and gagged. George Haynes, another policeman, was knocked down and tied to a post and Policeman Sayler kept up a running fight with the men for some distance, but they finally escaped.

WESTERN.

St. Joseph, Mich., excursion season has ended with record of 225,000 visitors and 1,225 marriages since Jan. 1.

Mrs. C. A. Pillsbury, widow of the great flour miller, died of pneumonia at Minneapolis. She was 67 years old.

At Tacoma, Wash., fire entirely destroyed Wheeler & Osgood's immense sash and door plant. The loss will be very heavy.

James F. Tibbetts, an undertaker, killed himself at Duluth, Minn., and left a note saying, "I have just found out what an ass I am."

Gov. Bliss of Michigan has tendered the United States senatorship made vacant by the death of James McMillan to Gen. Russell A. Alger.

Superintendent Woodruff of the St. Louis quarantine hospital reports that a Chinese leper patient has been cured and recommends his discharge.

Judge Berka in the Omaha police court held John Spellman to the District Court in $7,000 bond for the murder of Earl Caldwell, a Union Pacific striker.

Wallace Grant, a negro, who murdered Essex Powell, was hanged at Newport, Ark. After confessing he professed religion and was baptized in a bathtub.

Judge George H. Durand of Flint, who was stricken with paralysis three weeks ago and is slowly recovering, has withdrawn as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan.

Iowa Third District Republicans nominated Judge B. P. Birdsall, Clarion, for Congressman in place of David B. Henderson. The latter was commended, but need of tariff revision was urged.

Steps were taken at the annual meeting of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, which was held in Milwaukee, to increase the capital stock of the company by $20,000,000 or $25,000,000.

Frederick Wellington Ruckstuhl has been appointed chief of sculpture of the world's fair at St. Louis. He will have the active direction of the modeling of all sculptural effects at the exposition.

The Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railway was sold by Master Commissioner J. Robinson at Columbus. It was bid in by Paul B. Cravath of New York, who offered the upset price of $2,750,000.

Attorney General Sheets of Ohio has begun proceedings to prevent the American Farm Company from doing business in that State on the ground that it intends to monopolize the agricultural interests of the State.

James Shetler, aged 43, was shot and probably fatally wounded at Canton, O., by Melvin R. Smith. Shetler was a street car conductor and Smith a passenger. They had a controversy about closing a window.

Election returns in Indian Territory indicate that the supplemental Indian treaty has been ratified by the Chickasaw nation by a substantial majority. The purpose of the treaty is to terminate the tribal government.

Crawfordsville, Ind., suffered from a $20,000 fire. J. W. Stroh & Son's lumber yard was completely gutted. The fire spread to the residence portion of the town and two dwellings were badly damaged, inmates escaping in their night robes.

James Tapp of Wichita and John Madden of Emporia, Kan., have refused the nominations of Attorney General and Supreme Court justice respectively on the allied People's ticket. Another State convention probably will be called.

Mrs. Charles Heffner was shot to death and her husband probably fatally wounded at Cleveland. Ludwig Sedlazyx has been arrested, charged with the crime, which is said to have been the result of a quarrel over a money transaction.

At St. Joseph, Mo., Mrs. Magdaline W. Rode is dead and Dr. Walter H. Morris, her physician, is suffering from blood poison, as is E. J. Williams, the undertaker, as the result of a spider bite received by Mrs. Rode three weeks ago.

Two men and a woman, who have been robbing people in Lincoln Park, Chicago, have been captured by the police, after many victims have reported robberies. All have confessed, and a large quantity of stolen property has been recovered.

The fifty-horse power engine at the flax fiber mills at Spring Valley, Minn., blew up. Engineer Jerome Stevens was buried in the ruins, but miraculously escaped death. He had just started a fire. It is supposed some explosive had been placed in the boiler.

Four hundred machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and wood workers are on a strike at the car shops of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, Shawnee, Ok. The strikers demand that they be paid promptly every month as under the old management.

Scarcity of coal owing to the miners' strike has compelled the closing of the blast furnaces of the Marting and Union iron and steel companies at Ironton, Ohio. Every other furnace in the Hanging Rock district may be compelled to shut down for the same reason.

Norman Barratt, president of the defunct Atchison National Bank of Atchison, Kan., committed suicide in his room at the Byram Hotel, cutting his throat with a razor. Worry over the failure of his bank and the financial troubles that followed probably are the cause.

The fire that burned the barn, horses and carriages of the Nebraska asylum for the insane at Lincoln and threatened the hospital building was started by Frank Ackerson, a runaway inmate. He was found fourteen miles out in the country, and on being returned made a confession.

Because he sought to protect Mrs. E. G. Summers, who conducts a boarding house at St. Louis, from the alleged cruelty of her husband, Oscar Fulgar, the negro porter, was shot by the enraged husband and expired while being conveyed to the city hospital in an ambulance.

Panic and feathers were the features of a spectacular fire which wrought $100,000 damage in Swift & Co.'s plant at the Chicago stock yards, and brought injury to firemen and employes. A roof collapsed, throwing twenty firemen into bales of feathers, which preserved them from injury.

Harry Stratton of Pasadena, Cal., after a conference between his attorneys, decided to contest the will of his father, Winfield S. Stratton, which left the bulk of his estate, estimated to be worth from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, for the establishment of a home for poor sick people at Colorado Springs.

An elevator at the Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company's store in Kansas City, carrying twenty-five young women employes, fell three stories. A dozen girls were injured, but, with the exception of Emma Parish, aged 18 years, who was hurt internally, it is believed that none was seriously hurt.

Federal officials in St. Paul have just been notified that the last of the attorneys in the Peter Power suit against the Northern Securities Company has withdrawn from the famous anti-merger suit. The lawyer is George Alfred Lamb, who figured so prominently in the New York hearing. The suit will be dropped.

A decision was rendered at Bucyrus, Ohio, by the Circuit Court against the relief department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Suit was brought by the prosecuting attorney of Crawford County against the Pennsylvania to stop its doing relief work on the ground that it was exceeding its charter, which did not permit it to do an insurance business. The court sustained the contention of the prosecutor.

Quo warranto proceedings were brought in the Circuit Court at Columbus, Ohio, by Attorney General Sheets to prevent the American Farm Company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, from doing business in Ohio. The company is incorporated with $1,000,000 capital and sets up as its objects the purchase and control of mills and grain elevators and cars and all means of transportation for farm products.

Standing beneath his wife's window, Charles F. Schrader shot himself to death in Cleveland. Schrader, who was formerly part owner of the Excelsior Varnish Works in that city, quarreled with his wife last spring and went to Chicago, where he lived until a few days ago, when he returned and sought to make up with his wife, who had already brought suit for divorce. She refused, and Schrader killed himself after writing her a loving note, telling her to take all his property and money and care for their three girls.

A tornado passed over the southern part of Grant County, Indiana, leaving desolation in a path two miles wide. Farm buildings and all crops were destroyed and many persons injured, but so far as is known no lives are lost. The country home of Daniel Haines was destroyed, as was also his granary and barn, containing thousands of dollars' worth of grain and stock. The Chicago Pipe Line Company, Standard Oil Company and Jonesboro Mining Company lost thousands of dollars' worth of oil and gas property.

SOUTHERN.

S. E. Robinson, editor of the News Journal, was shot and killed at Winchester, Tenn., by a lawyer named Banks over a political editorial denouncing the attorney.

The American Christian convention, the national meeting of the Christian Church, inaugurated in 1819 and held annually since, will take place at Norfolk, Va., this year.

Engineer W. A. Forbes was killed in a head-end collision between Illinois Central freight trains at Dyersburg, Tenn. Misunderstanding of orders is said to have been the cause.

Negro Tom Clark was burned at stake in Corinth, Miss., for murder of Mrs. Carey Whitfield; hundreds of excursionists arrived by train and looked on, as burning had been bulletined in advance.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered a decision allowing the State of Kentucky $120,800 in reimbursement of expenses incurred in raising and equipping volunteer troops for the war with Spain.

FOREIGN.

John Kensit, the anti-ritualist, was seriously injured after a mass meeting near Liverpool by a chisel thrown at him.

Prof. Luthardt, probably the most noted strictly orthodox theologian in Germany, died at Leipsic. He was 80 years old.

In a dispatch from Seoul, Corea, the correspondent of the Paris Figaro says it is reported that the Emperor of Corea is dead.

Three thousand Chinese carpenters employed in the great dock yards at Hongkong struck just before the steamship Tacoma left that port four weeks ago. All work was stopped.

Vice Consul General Smith at Cairo has cabled that since the 30th ult. there have been 7,235 cases of cholera and 6,651 deaths in all Egypt, but that the general condition now is improving rapidly.

Three hundred Bulgarian revolutionists who were surrounded by Turkish troops in the Villayet of Salonica succeeded in forcing the cordon after a sanguinary fight, during which both sides suffered losses.

It is announced that the French government will propose in the forthcoming budget a reduction in the sugar taxation to the amount of $8,000,000 as compensation for the projected abolition of the sugar bounties.

A destructive cyclone, bearing in its clutches the most enormous waterspout ever seen on the Mediterranean, swept eastern Sicily, laying waste a path 125 miles long and causing a loss of life estimated at 400.

The German government has decided not to associate itself in a formal manner with the protests made by the United States and England against Roumania's treatment of the Jews. Germany, it is understood, adopts this attitude independently of other continental powers.

The Athens correspondent of the London Standard draws attention to the exodus of emigrants to the United States, which he says is probably due to the failure of the currant crop in Greece. Official reports say that 8,000 persons have emigrated during the last year and that this exodus continues.

A dispatch from Tashkent, capital of Russian Turkestan, reports a terrible earthquake Aug. 22, the shocks continuing until Sept. 3. One hundred persons were killed at Kashgar, eastern Turkestan, 400 in the village of Astyn, twenty at Jangi, while the town of Aksuksitche was completely destroyed.

IN GENERAL.

President Roosevelt has chosen Charlemagne Tower, ambassador to Russia, to succeed Mr. White as ambassador to Germany.

William D. Huber of Philadelphia was re-elected president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the United States and Canada at Atlanta, Ga.

Acting Secretary Sanger has issued a circular to the officers and employes of the War Department warning them against political assessments and partisan activity of office holders.

The Republicans of Porto Rico have renominated Frederico Degetau to be Porto Rican commissioner to Washington by a majority of 58 votes over Berosa, a member of the house of delegates.

The State Department has received a cablegram from United States Minister Conger at Pekin, stating that the evacuation of Manchuria has been begun by the Russians, who already have returned the railway.

President Roosevelt has again been operated on, following discovery that bone was affected by recent abscess; scraping process was resorted to. Although temperature is higher, physicians say condition is not serious.

An earthquake shock, which was felt at City of Mexico, cracked many buildings and the police reports show that the water pipes burst in several streets. The earthquake was quite severe in Puebla and caused much alarm.

Because deported after coming to meet her lover, who is at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Alexandra Joseph, a Syrian girl, committed suicide by jumping from a train window in Canada. She was excluded because she had an eye disease.

Miss Isabel Hagner, secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt, has fallen heir to a snug fortune by the death of her aunt, Miss Frances Randall Hagner. It is believed that the bequest will amount to about $100,000 and a handsome residence.

Nome is storm swept again, with a loss of two lives and heavy damage to shipping. The dead are: Captain Basil Danieloff and Captain John Slater, master and mate of the schooner Goodhope. The vessel was lost. Both bodies were recovered.

Lieut. Peary announces that he has decided never again to return to the North. He will not make another attempt to find the pole. He said that the pole can be found by following his plans and that if it ever is found it will be found in that way.

President Roosevelt has signed the order providing for the taking of a census of the Philippines in accordance with the terms of the Philippine act passed at the last session of Congress and upon the certificate of the Philippine commission that the insurrection has been suppressed.

Flying an American flag as a means to disarm the suspicion of President Castro's revolutionary enemies, the commander of the Venezuelan warship Restaurador stole up the Orinoco river recently and bombarded Ciudad Bolivar. He lowered the Stars and Stripes of the United States from the masthead of his craft before he began to hurl shells indiscriminately into the center of the city. His use of the flag, however, concealed the identity of the warship and enabled him to reach the custom house, whence his guns easily spread death and destruction among the revolutionary forces that held the city. United States Minister Bowen demanded an apology from the Venezuelan government for such improper use of the flag. The apology was promptly made.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. "Domestic trade continues active, high rates for money having thus far failed to check industrial operations or unsettle confidence. Stringency is considered only temporary and chiefly of importance to speculators, while large imports of gold promise relief. Crops are making encouraging progress, despite some injury from frost. Labor disputes are few, the anthracite coal strike being the only one that retards progress, and each week shows some increase in output. Fall distribution of merchandise has begun unusually early, while the volume of orders already placed indicates much the heaviest aggregate on record." The foregoing is from the weekly trade review of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues:

At the South and West conditions are especially favorable, shipping departments working vigorously, and payments are promptly made. Traffic congestion causes complaint, yet railway earnings thus far available for September show a gain of 4.0 per cent over last year's returns, and 15.7 per cent over 1900.

Official returns of foreign commerce during August show the improvement in exports over the two preceding months that was indicated by weekly movement of merchandise and staples, and imports far surpass the corresponding month in preceding years. This liberal buying in foreign markets testifies to well-sustained domestic consumption, particularly as to iron and steel.

Failures for the week numbered 199 in the United States, against 157 last year, and 25 in Canada, compared with 20 a year ago.

Bradstreet's says:

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending Sept. 19, aggregate 5,435,823 bushels, against 5,444,142 last week, 8,840,574 in this wek last year, and 3,535,857 in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 55,537,005 bushels, against 72,181,845 last season and 38,519,600 in 1900.

Corn exports aggregate 49,508 bushels, against 91,512 last week, 611,253 last year and 2,134,205 in 1900. For the fiscal year exports are 980,859 bushels, against 12,132,934 last season, and 39,701,241 in 1900.

Chicago. The railroads of the West have been overburdened the past week in greater degree than at any time since the fall crop movement began. Many complaints were heard of shipments delayed in transit, and in the Northwest it has been not so much a question of the ability of the roads to provide sufficient cars as of ability to move them promptly when loaded. Despite the enormous expenditures for new rolling stock, and an increase in motive power and general equipment, the roads lack the facilities for handling the immense tonnage now offered with the promptness desired by shippers.

Everything in sight throughout the Northwest bespeaks the continuance of present conditions, the fall distribution in the jobbing lines having had an early beginning, and the volume of the merchandise movement from the distributing centers into the country surpassing anything ever known at this time.

Minneapolis began the fourth week of September with the smallest stock of wheat ever recorded at this time, another decrease during the week, of 235,320 bushels, having brought the total down to 1,083,343 bushels. Daily receipts were somewhat heavier and better comparative showings were made, but the movement must increase much more before there will be opportunity to accumulate stocks. There is a better flour demand, and with an adequate wheat supply the mills will grind heavily for some time to come. Sentiment has turned stronger in wheat, and the fear of a heavy decline to follow any increase in the Northwest movement has been dispelled. While the speculative market may dip even lower on the fluctuations from day to day, there is a growing feeling that the extreme low points have been seen, and that the legitimate supply situation warrants the maintenance of prices somewhere near the present levels.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $4.00 to $8.00; hogs, shipping grades, $4.25 to $7.65; sheep, fair to choice, $3.80 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 87c; corn, No. 2, 59c to 60c; oats, No. 2, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; hay, timothy, $8.50 to $13.00; prairie, $6.00 to $11.00; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 20c; potatoes, 30c to 36c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $7.50; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $7.60; sheep, common to prime, $2.50 to $3.50; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 70c; corn, No. 2 white, 59c to 60c; oats, No. 2 white, new, 31c to 32c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $7.65; hogs, $3.00 to $7.70; sheep, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.50 to $6.50; hogs, $4.00 to $7.75; sheep, $2.50 to $3.25; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c.

Detroit—Cattle, $3.00 to $6.00; hogs, $3.00 to $7.30; sheep, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 white, new, 30c to 31c; rye, 50c to 51c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 3, 59c to 60c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 51c; barley, No. 2, 69c to 71c; pork, mess, $16.75.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62c to 63c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; clover seed, prime, $5.45.

New York—Cattle, $4.00 to $6.50; hogs, $3.00 to $7.30; sheep, $3.00 to $3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 68c to 69c; oats, No. 2 white, 34c to 35c; butter, creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, western, 20c to 23c.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $4.00 to $7.00; hogs, fair to prime, $4.00 to $7.75; sheep, fair to choice, $3.25 to $3.75; lambs, common to choice, $4.00 to $5.50.

TREES THAT SAVE HOUSES.

Said There Are Certain Kinds Which Lightning Never Strikes.

Everyone likes to see homes surrounded by trees, yet many people are afraid that by doing so they invite danger from lightning shocks. It will be, therefore, of general interest to learn that trees with leaves that are long-pointed or spear-shaped are lightning proof. This curious theory has been set down as a fact by a Canadian, John Hugh Ross. That it is disputed does not detract from its interest. "Willow trees are never struck," he states, with decision. "Willow and other long-pointed leaves droop in fine weather and to a greater degree on the approach of rain or electrical disturbance. Trees that are not upright in growth, but spreading or drooping, are seldom struck, but pines, oaks and Lombardy poplars are. These are all upright.

"Trees with thick, smooth upper cuticle are struck often, without regard to their height. Trees of this class should not be planted near dwellings. The coming of an electric storm may often be detected by the drooping attitude of certain plants and leaves; they are one of nature's warnings of 'coming events.' Plants that I have noticed to droop before rain or electric disturbance are the wild oxalis, Canada or wood violet, wild vines, parsley, vetches and the dicentras. When the wild vine leaves droop take your umbrella with you. Poplars, not the silver variety; willows, sumacs, maples and the elm droop more or less. The elm, often sixty or eighty feet high, is rarely struck. Farmers leave it when clearing the ground. It is a thing of beauty and offers shade to the cattle and safety during a storm. The farmer does not understand why, but he knows the elms are rarely struck with lightning."

Bright Boy.

A small boy cyclist was riding early in the evening without a light and was stopped by a policeman, who asked him in gruff tones where his light was.

"Why, it's here!" exclaimed the rider in surprise.

"Yes, but it's out," solemnly asserted the patrolman.

"Well, it was lighted at the last turn."

"Why, it's cold; couldn't have been lighted this evening," triumphantly announced the officer.

"Huh! That thin metal cools in a minute. I'll light that lamp and wait until it gets red-hot, put it out, then ride to the next corner and back, and when I return it'll be cold."

"All right; try it," assented the acute policeman.

The boy lighted the lantern, waited until it grew red-hot, turned it out and started, and he is going yet.

A Hard Struggle.

When you have a bad back, a back that's lame, weak or aching, it's a hard struggle sometimes to find relief and cure, but it's a harder struggle when the dangers beset you of urinary disorders, too frequent urination, retention of the urine with all the subsequent pains, annoyances and suffering. There are many medicines that relieve these conditions, but you want a remedy—a cure. Read this statement; it tells of a cure that lasted:

Veteran Josiah Heller, place of residence 706 South Walnut street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899 I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Cunningham's drug store in Champaign, and after taking the remedy conscientiously I made a public statement of the results. I told how Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of my lame back and the pains across my loins, beneath the shoulder blades, etc. During the interval which has elapsed I have had ocasion at times to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of another attack, and on each and every occasion the result obtained was just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. At this time I just as emphatically endorse the preparation as I did several years ago."

A FREE TRIAL of this great Kidney medicine which cured Mr. Heller will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

The Real Philosophy.

"You don't seem, my dear Marius, to be so much disturbed over your affairs as formerly."

"No, my dear Aurelius; I have discovered that it is better to have the thing happen than to worry about it."—Life.

"It was almost a miracle. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of a terrible breaking out all over the body. I am very grateful." Miss Julia Filbridge, West Cornwell Conn.

Must Be Millionaires.

Johnson—Are your new neighbors wealthy?

Thompson—Well, I should guess yes. While I was in the butcher's shop this morning their girl came in and ordered three porterhouse steaks.—Chicago News.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a terrible cough.—Fred Hermann, 200 Box avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1901.

A Roman bowl of Samian make, said to be 2,000 years old, has been brought up from the sea bottom of Beachy Head by a Brightlingsea oyster dredger.

A boon to travelers. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Cures dysentery, diarrhoea, seasickness, nausea. Pleasant to take. Acts promptly.

The Tsang-Po river of China flows for 100 miles at an elevation of about 10,000 feet.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to light and washing.

Control your passion or it will control you.—Horace.

Mrs. Austin's Pancake flour makes lovely brown cakes. Ready in a jiffy.

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

"Q" BUYS BIG COAL FIELD.

Rights Under 41,000 Acres Near Springfield Are Secured.

Announcement is made that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad has completed the purchase of the coal rights beneath 41,000 acres of bituminous coal lands in territory directly south of Springfield. The purchases were made by A. G. Simpson of Chicago. The land lies between the Chicago and Alton and the Illinois Central tracks. More than 200 contracts were made for options. Chief Attorney Baldwin of the Burlington road has commenced the work of paying the land owners. He has opened an office in the rear of the Girard Bank. He will distribute over $1,000,000 among the farmers in that vicinity. The purchase of the coal land is the outcome of a conference of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy officials held four months ago. It was suggested that the company buy up a lot of mines and operate them as independent corporations and at one time this was conceived as being the most practicable plan of providing for the future. Then Simpson appeared on the scene. He knew of the undeveloped field south of Springfield and he knew there was a heavy vein of coal under it. The mines which lined it on either side were the best producers in the State. He said he believed he could get the whole strip of territory in one bunch and that if he did the Burlington would find it unnecessary to worry about its coal supply in the future. It was true the road had no line into this promising territory, but Simpson showed the officers where it would be worth their while to build one. He was told to go ahead and if he succeeded in getting the options the money would be forthcoming.

KILLS CHILD AND THEN SUICIDES

Harry O. Williams of Springfield Commits Double Crime.

Because his wife refused to live longer with him, Harry O. Williams of Springfield kidnaped his 2-year-old son, and, when pursued by officers, put the child in the road, blew out its brains, and then killed himself. Williams was well known as a school teacher of Auburn township for ten years, and three years ago married Annie, daughter of J. A. Harney, a wealthy retired merchant of Auburn and prominent resident. This spring they removed to Springfield, but Williams became dissolute and his wife, being taken ill, was taken to a hospital and was a month ago taken home by her father. The other afternoon Williams appeared at the Harney residence and asked his wife to take the child and leave with him. She refused, when he threatened his wife's life and then took the child by force. Miss Lent Harney, his sister-in-law, caught the horse's reins and tried to prevent his leaving, but he struck her with the whip, and as she still persisted, he drew a revolver and compelled her to let go the reins. He then drove away toward Loami. Officers were telephoned, and when Williams saw them approaching he took the child and left the buggy. He then shot the child and himself. Williams was short in his accounts with the insurance company and had frequently quarreled with his wife.

MILL EXPLOSION CAUSES PANIC.

Building at Joliet Badly Damaged—Metal in Machinery Starts Fire.

An explosion at the David Oliver oatmeal mill in Joliet wrecked several buildings, endangered the lives of scores of workmen, and resulted in a loss of about $5,000. A score of girls fled in panic, but all escaped injury. Several thousand bushels of grain were ruined. The plant is one of the largest mills of the Great Western Cereal Company, the principal opponent of the oatmeal trust. The fire was due to a piece of metal getting into the grinding machinery. The flames went up the chutes like a powder flash to the top story of the mill, where they reached the dust room. A terrific explosion followed. A large portion of the roof was blown a distance of several hundred feet. The upper portion of the building was demolished.

BANDS HUNT HORSE THIEVES.

Illinois Farmers Form Posses and Plan to Buy Bloodhounds.

The farmers of Henry County are aroused over the prevalence of horse stealing and with other farmers in adjoining counties they have organized a protective association for the purpose of offering rewards for the capture and conviction of the thieves. During the last few weeks fifteen horses have been stolen in Henry County, two in Whiteside, three in Bureau and one in Lee County. Bloodhounds will be purchased to pursue the thieves. Thomas Myers of Rock Falls has been arrested, held for horse stealing and sent to the Morrison jail.

FOILS ATTEMPT ON HER LIFE.

Woman Gets Finger Inside Trigger Guard—Man Commits Suicide.

Marshall Derry made an unsuccessful attempt to murder Mrs. Lou Wolf at Springfield. After failing in the intent, Derry drank a quantity of carbolic acid and died in great agony. The woman had jilted Derry because of his excessive drinking. Going to her home he attempted to shoot her. Mrs. Wolf managed to push one finger inside the trigger guard, at the rear of the trigger, and Derry was unable to discharge the weapon. He then went to a hotel, where he drank the acid.

TRY TO BLOW UP A LAWYER.

Would-Be Assassins Explode a Can of Powder Beneath a Bedroom.

An attempt was made to murder R. M. Barnes, one of the most widely known attorneys in that part of the State, early on a recent morning, at Lacon. A can containing twenty-five pounds of powder was placed beneath his bedroom and exploded by means of a slow fuse. There was a heavy explosion, but Mr. Barnes escaped uninjured. Mr. Barnes has offered a reward of $250 for the apprehension of the guilty parties.

State News in Brief.

Henry Ringger, aged 60 years, was instantly killed at Fairbury by a Wabash passenger train.

O. M. Barden of Bridgeport, Conn., dropped dead while passing the turnstile in an Illinois Central Railroad station in Chicago.

George Wadsworth of Chicago was accidentally shot in the thigh and probably mortally wounded while duck hunting on Lake Calumet.

William Elliott of Peoria, whose father committed suicide about two years ago, was found dead in his room with a rifle shot through the heart. He had told friends he was going hunting.

An explosion of chemicals in the basement of E. H. Sargent & Co.'s establishment, 148-5 Lake street, Chicago, caused a fierce fire and blew the iron covers of several manholes up against the ties of the elevated structure.

The Republican State campaign opened at Peoria State Republican League convention. Secretary of War Root in address defended President's Philippine policy. Gov. Yates' administration was indorsed by resolution.

A special election has been ordered by Gov. Yates, to be held Nov. 4 next, at the time of the regular fall election, to select a successor to Nathaniel C. Sears, who resigned as judge of the Superior Court of Cook County April 1.

Chicago capitalists have leased the Corcoran Coal Company's mines east of Morris and will begin to enlarge the shaft for operations on a large scale. It is understood that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad is interested in the deal.

The family and friends of H. R. Marcott, superintendent of the Pekin Gas Light, Heat and Power Company, are alarmed over his mysterious disappearance. Nothing has been heard from him for several days. He is said to have won a large sum of money at the Pekin races.

Richard O. Willer was arrested at West End by Sheriff Barter charged with the murder of August Mitchell, a wealthy business man. Willer and Josh Pemberton quarreled. Willer shot at Pemberton, but the ball missed Pemberton, hit a post, glanced, and struck Mitchell, who died.

The western Illinois State normal at Macomb was opened and the normal department will open with about 150 students, which is the largest attendance any State normal school has had on its opening. A short program was held in the assembly room; the principal address being made by President Zarle of the board of trustees. The training school is full and many applicants were necessarily refused.

The citizens of Carlyle are manifesting much interest in a proposition to build a north and south railroad. The northern terminal of the proposed line will be Peoria. The road will pass through Springfield, Pawnee, Sunobia, Harvel, Hillsboro, Greenville, Carlyle, Nashville and Pinckneyville, the southern terminus being Murphysboro. This road, it built, will traverse rich coal fields and a fertile farming country.

S. T. Gaines of Chicago, who is engaged in the business of horse raising, was arrested at Morris and brought before the court charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. He went to Morris and entered a running horse in the races. His horse, it is charged, was entered under the name of Dr. Sherman. The races were run and the thoroughbred carried off most of the money. It was not known at the time that this was not the horse's real name, but it was discovered afterward, so the charge lies, that the runner had been formerly known as Clifton Boy and had been outlawed from the association tracks.

The members of the First Congregational Church of Morris are divided over the question of employing the Rev. T. Stanley Oadams as pastor for another year, and a lively session was held in which some charges were preferred. The Rev. Mr. Oadams has refused repeated offers for more lucrative pastorates. He spends a portion of his time in lecturing, devoting the rest to his church. The principal charge made against him was that he was too familiar with the operations of the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Oadams is a personal friend of George H. Phillips and Daniel Hill, and says his interests on the Board of Trade lie solely in his friendship for those two. A ballot was taken by the official board, and by a vote of 17 to 9 it was decided to request the pastor's resignation, but the decision was not ratified by the congregation, and further action was postponed.

By the arrest of Frank Lieb, 12 years old, the authorities of Elgin have solved the mystery which surrounded a wreck on the line of the Elgin, Aurora and Southern Traction Company which resulted in the loss of one life and serious injuries to three persons. Lieb confessed to City Marshal L. L. Freeman of Elgin that he had turned a switch on the car line to see "the fun" when two cars crashed together. He endeavored to shield himself by declaring that his deed had been instigated by William Holmes, three years older than himself. The wreck occurred on Aug. 8 between Elgin and Dundee, when a train ran into a car standing on a switch in front of the baseball grounds. Motorman Frank Minard lost his life and Motorman Charles Warner lost a leg, while two women were seriously injured. The accident cost the street railway company $15,000 in damages.

Joseph Petosska of Chicago was found dying by a saloon near his home with a knife stuck upright in his head. The police arrested Andrew Jeske.

At Joplin, Mo., Stella Lister shot and killed Joseph Knotter, son of a Galesburg brewer. Knotter tried to enter the Lister house. The woman locked the door and shot through the panel.

Peter Daheers was struck by a Northwestern train at North Forty-second avenue, Chicago, and then walked six miles to his home at 94 Front street, when it was discovered his skull was fractured. He died a few hours later.

EDUCATION FOR THE WAIFS.

McLean County Takes the Lead in a State Humanitarian Movement.

Every county in Illinois has been asked to support a movement inaugurated by McLean County which has for its object the education and training of children who would otherwise be inmates of the various poorhouses of the State. There are twenty such children in the poorhouse of McLean County and their association with the paupers of the adult age, many of them idiotic or perhaps vicious, is anything but desirable. The local board of supervisors has passed a resolution calling upon the Legislature to enact a law to provide a school for the education and manual training of these children. In addition every county in the State has been asked to adopt a similar resolution and unite in a request to the Illinois lawmakers for a liberal appropriation for the establishment of such an institution. It is claimed that there are 5,000 children in the poorhouses of the State, who are growing up without education or any attention being paid to their welfare. With such conditions there is small chance of their becoming useful members of society. With proper care they may develop into desirable citizens and repay the money expended upon them. The movement placed under way at Bloomingdale is strongly approved by all charitable organizations and it is believed that the general support of the press will have excellent effect in bringing this hitherto unthought-of question before the attention of the people of Illinois.

FATAL BATTLE AT ARCOLA.

Policeman Fights Three Men and Kills One After Being Stabbed.

In a battle in Main street, Arcola, Policeman Walter Craft shot and killed William W. Gamble, a young farmer. Gamble came to town with his brother Walter and Winnie Whitely. Craft cautioned them to be quiet, whereupon Gamble offered to fight. Whitely and Walter Gamble ran up and a general fight ensued, during which Craft was struck with a brick and his skull laid bare. His club was taken from him. He was stabbed in the neck with a rusty knife, the knife remaining in the wound. He then fired his revolver and his assailants started to run. He commanded them to halt, and upon their refusal fired a second shot and William Gamble dropped dead. Whitely escaped. The coroner's jury exonerated Craft. Gamble was only 21 years old, but was married and had two children.

STATION AGENT KILLED.

Illinois Central Employe Shot to Death in His Own Home.

Edward E. Stillions, the Illinois Central agent at Galton, was shot and killed in his own home by a masked man the other night at 9 o'clock. A fire, supposedly of incendiary origin, drew out the entire neighborhood, and when Stillions and his wife returned home a masked man rushed upon them and ordered them to leave at the point of a revolver. They retreated, and just as they were passing out of the door he fired twice, both shots taking effect in Stillions' side. He died in a few moments. His wife was not injured by the shots. The assassin fled. Stillions' testimony identifying two men for making a murderous assault upon Brakeman Anway a month ago is thought to be the key to the murder. The entire county is greatly aroused.

BIG ORGAN LOOSENS PLASTER.

Astonishing Results Follow Testing of Alton Church Instrument.

The new $5,000 pipe organ in the First Methodist Church of Alton, the largest instrument in southern Illinois, was given its first test by Edwin Valle McIntyre of St. Louis, with astonishing and almost tragic results. He played the overture from Wagner's "Tannhaueser" and several other selections, calling for the loudest, heaviest tones of the organ. The audience sat spellbound as the huge instrument bellowed and thundered. While Rev. G. W. Shepperd was in the church the other day, the plaster from a large section of the ceiling, which had been loosened by vibration, came tumbling on him, and he had a narrow escape from serious injury. Wagnerian music will hereafter be forbidden in the church.

Illinois University Changes.

Prof. William O. Dennis, a Harvard graduate, has been engaged to teach international law in the University of Illinois Law School. Prof. Elliott J. Northrop, an Amherst and Cornell graduate, has also been engaged to teach real property. They take the places left vacant by the resignations of Prof. Tooke and Mr. Holmes.

Tax Board Trial Is Delayed.

Members of the State Board of Equalization have had the case instituted against the board by Mayor Harrison of Chicago continued until Oct. 6. The continuance is taken in order that Judge Creighton may sit in the case instead of Judge Thompson, who decided adversely for the board in the big tax case of a year ago.

Arrest in Earlville Murder Case.

Coroner Morrissey and State's Attorney Kennedy of De Kalb County completed an inquest over the remains of James Douglas, found in a corn crib near Earlville, death resulting from a fractured skull. George Wangler was charged with manslaughter, as he was unable to give account of his actions after starting for home with Douglas.

Fatally Shot by Skulkers.

In a duel between Special Officer Benjamin Nolan and John Kratzmeyer of the Illinois Central Railroad and two negro roustabouts, who were skulking about the Central yards in East St. Louis, Officer Nolan was fatally shot by Gustav Dubois, a roustabout. Dubois also received fatal wounds.

Was Suicide a Defaulter?

An investigation is alleged to have revealed that George J. Bartlett, who committed suicide at Springfield, was a defaulter for over $10,000.

EMILE ZOLA DEAD.

Great French Novelist Found Asphyxiated in His House.

Emile Zola, the great defender of the Jewish race, the champion of Dreyfus, and the most popular novelist in France, died at his home in Paris Monday. Zola was found dead in his house from asphyxiation, and his wife was gravely ill. It is said that the novelist's death was accidental. Later investigation showed that Zola was asphyxiated by fumes from a stove the pipes of which are said to have been out of order.

Zola returned to his Paris home from his country house at Medan, and owing to a sudden spell of cold weather he ordered the heating stove in his bedroom to be lighted. The stove burned badly, but Zola and his wife retired at 10 o'clock



EMILE ZOLA.

Sunday night and the servants, not hearing any movement in the apartment Monday morning, entered the bedroom at 9:30 and found Mme. Zola lying on the bed, inanimate. Zola was lying half out of bed. Doctors were summoned, but they failed to restore Zola to life. After prolonged efforts they resuscitated Mme. Zola.

When the door was burst open a slight odor of carbonic gas was at once noticed and the bodies of the novelist and his wife were found in the positions already described.

Zola had evidently been awakened by a choking sensation, tried to rise, but was overcome by the fumes, which apparently escaped from the defective stove. The windows were immediately opened, doctors and a commissary of police were summoned and the utmost efforts were made to revive the novelist and his wife, but the former had already succumbed.

TOGA GOES TO ALGER.

Gov. Bliss Names Him Michigan's United States Senator.

Gov. Bliss tendered the United States senatorship, made vacant by the death of James McMillan, to Gen. Russell A. Alger of Detroit, former Secretary of War in McKinley's cabinet. The Governor sent the following telegram to Gen. Alger:

"I hereby tender you the appointment of United States Senator from Michigan, to fill the vacancy caused by the death



GEN. R. A. ALGER.

of the late Senator, the Hon. James McMillan."

D. M. Ferry had announced his withdrawal. Following this action the friends in charge of the receptive candidacy of Benjamin Hanchett of Saginaw decided to make no further active efforts in his behalf. This left the coast entirely clear for Gen. Alger. The withdrawal of Ferry was made certain by the action of the judicial convention in indorsing the ex-Secretary of War for the senatorship.

GIVES SIGNAL FOR HIS DEATH.

Mississippi Negro Burned at Stake for Murder of Woman.

Having confessed to three murders, a robbery and other crimes, and having set the day when he should be burned at the stake by a mob, Tom Clark, a Corinth, Miss., negro, voluntarily gave the signal to set ablaze his funeral pyre Sunday. He watched the husband and brother of his last victim light the huge pile of fagots on top of which the mob had chained him to an iron post. Then, as the flames leaped up and engulfed him he writhed amid the awful torture, but at the same time admitted that he deserved his fate, while he warned parents to safeguard their children by a proper bringing up against such a death.

Hundreds of citizens took part in the burning, for the negro's last victim had been the wife of a prominent man and the country was aroused by the atrocity of the crime as never before in the history of Mississippi. The crime for which Clark died was the murder of Mrs. Carey Whitfield on Aug. 10.

The Minnesota central committee of the Prohibition party has secured a giant automobile with which to tour the State. Their plan is to begin at the State fair and go from town to town, accompanied by a brass band, which will announce their arrival. They expect to reach ten times the number of voters possible in the old way.

A Vienna dispatch says that M. Saratof, ex-leader of the Macedonian revolutionary committee, has organized a band the object of which is to effect the assassination of the Sultan.

BIG STRIKE GOES ON

MINERS ARE STILL CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

The Strikers Are Hopeful and Look Upon It as Only a Matter of Time When the Operators Will Be Compelled to Yield.

As the result of disturbances in Lackawanna County, where non-union miners were attacked by strikers, the Thirteenth regiment of the National Guard was called out to suppress the growing lawlessness. Attacks upon non-union men have become frequent, and Sheriff Schadt, feeling that the situation was becoming too serious for him to deal with, appealed to Gov. Stone for the militia. The Thirteenth regiment of Scranton was immediately ordered out.

Throughout the entire anthracite region there is a very bitter feeling against those of the miners who have returned to work and their families. A strong boycott is applied wherever practicable, and the boycott enters into every phase of life. Thus in Wilkesbarre Sunday the members of a Sunday school class refused to sit on the bench with a girl whose father is "scabbing" it. Children have refused to attend school for somewhat similar reasons, and applicants for the position of teacher have failed of appointment for the sole reason that they belong to families some of whose members were working in the coal mines.

Meantime the weary struggle goes on without any hope of settlement, writes a correspondent on the ground. The miners are as determined to-day not to yield as at any time since the beginning of the labor war. Instead of being depressed, they are buoyant and hopeful and look upon it merely as a matter of time when the operators of the collieries will be compelled to yield.

The funds which are rolling in from organized labor are sufficient to keep them from suffering and as long as these contributions are made it is nonsense to speak of the miners weakening. All have enough to eat, and the little garden patches help much in contributing to their support. There is no rent to pay. Individual owners gladly give the miners time and the companies have to. The latter dare not evict, for no one could be found to serve the process. Beside the houses would stand vacant, in case of eviction, if, indeed, they would stand at all. The probabilities are that the houses would be torn down and used for kindling wood.

The leaders of the strikers are confident that they will win. They say they can and will remain out all winter, if necessary. But they do not believe that this will be necessary. They are convinced that when the cold weather comes such a howl will go up from the people for coal that the operators will be compelled to yield.

The operators on their side are equally determined. They still hope to be able to starve the miners into subjection. They profess to be gaining ground among the miners, although this contention is fiercely assailed. One thing is certain, that the product of their mines and culm banks is only as a drop in the bucket compared to the public demand for fuel. Three weeks ago the shortage was 28,000,000 tons and that shortage is growing greater every day.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR PROGRESS

President Clark Expresses Himself as Highly Gratified.

Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, who has arrived home at Boston after an extended foreign tour, is highly gratified over the progress being made by the society abroad. During his trip Dr. Clark visited twenty different countries, traveling nearly 33,000 miles. He attended 200 meetings, and his addresses have been translated into 10 different tongues. He said that in Great Britain there are 10,000 Christian Endeavor societies, having a membership of fully 500,000. London leads the world in the number of members, having 700 societies. Philadelphia and Chicago, he said, were formerly in the lead in this respect, but the English metropolis has now surpassed them.



REV. DR. CLARK.

The society is progressing in Italy, Sweden, Spain and Bulgaria, and Germany, Sweden and France have joined the Christian Endeavor Union, working in conjunction with the union in this country.

BOIES OUTLINES HIS POLICY.

Iowan Declares Against Trusts and Protective Tariff.

Horace Boies of Waterloo accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress from his district in a letter denouncing trusts, declaring that the breaking down of the protective system is the only method of dealing with trusts, and urging a tariff for revenue only.

Mr. Boies attacked the steel trust specifically, declaring its failure to be inevitable and its policy ruin for the poorer investors. He also denounced the coal trust and demanded legislation against the anthracite mine operators. Mr. Boies says that the most important question now confronting the nation is that of dealing with trusts. He declared the trusts, if allowed to grow, would dictate the price of labor, and he cited the anthracite strike as an instance. The remedy, he said, was in tearing down the protective tariff wall.

He pledged himself to any legislation, whether by Republicans or Democrats, that would drive out the trusts.

JUDGE BIRDSALL NOMINATED.

Named by Iowa Republicans in Speaker Henderson's Stead.

Republicans of the Third Iowa District have nominated Judge Benjamin P. Birdsall as candidate for Congress, to take the place of Speaker Henderson.

Judge Birdsall is a pronounced supporter of Gov. Cummins, and is a warm personal friend of Iowa's chief executive. He is 44 years old and has lived in Iowa since 1870. In personal appearance he bears some resemblance to United States Senator Allison.

LEOPOLD'S DAUGHTER BARRED FROM HER MOTHER'S BIER.



Princess Stephanie, whom an unforgiving father sent away from the palace in which her mother lay dead because she had gone against his wishes in marrying Count Lonyay, received the sympathy of the Belgian people on her way out of the country, and was so affected by the demonstrations for her that she broke down and sobbed hysterically. The princess was praying beside the bier of Queen Henriette at Spa when she received a notification that her father, King Leopold, did not desire to see her.

FATHER OF MINNESOTA.

Alexander Ramsey, Who Is Now the Only Living War Governor.

The only survivor of the war Governors of the United States is Alexander Ramsey of Minnesota, who recently celebrated the 87th anniversary of his birth. His home is in St. Paul. Mr. Ramsey is one of the remarkable men of the Northwest, where he was one of the pioneers. He was born near Harrisburg, Pa., in September, 1815, and early achieved distinction in his home State. At 28 he was a member of Congress and was looked upon among the Whigs as a young man of great promise. In 1849 President Taylor, pleased with his manner and having confidence in his ability, appointed him Governor of the then territory of Minnesota. In this capacity he acquired large tracts of land for the United States by negotiating treaties with the Dakota and Chippewa Indians. In 1855 he was elected Mayor of St. Paul and was the second Governor of the State, being elected in 1860 and serving four years. At the expiration of his term as Governor he was chosen United States Senator and during the twelve years he was in that body took a prominent part in its proceedings. He was Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Hayes.



EX-GOV. RAMSEY.

ROOT TALKS AT PEORIA.

Secretary of War Star Orator at Republican Rally.

Elihu Root, Secretary of War, was the star speaker at the Republican rally at Peoria, Ill. He devoted his speech mainly to a defense of the administration policy in the Philippines and an appeal to support the President by sending Republicans to Congress this fall. He said:

"Our position in the Philippines to-day is far better than the most sanguine American could reasonably have expected in those early days of 1899, when the Democratic press and Democratic leaders were joining with the Republicans in the declaration that the insurrection must be put down.

"Before the American people determine whether they will withdraw from the administration which has done these things the power to continue its effective action, and hamper it by an adverse majority in the House of Representatives, I would like to have them understand and consider what part the Democratic party has played in this history."

PACIFIC CABLE BEING RUSHED.

Messages from San Francisco to Honolulu Within Eighty Days.

Within eighty days messages will pass over the Pacific cable between San Francisco and Honolulu. This positive statement was made by Richard V. Dey, the San Francisco representative of Clarence H. Mackay, son of the late John W. Mackay:

"The steamer Silverton, with the cable on board, is due at San Francisco in sixty days. There will be no delay here, for the vessel will steam out to the ocean beach and in a few hours the cable will be brought ashore and safely anchored or fastened at the station. Once the American end of the line is made secure, the steamer will sail for Honolulu. Fourteen days are allowed for the trip, so that the other end of the cable may be carried ashore at the Hawaiian capital and dispatches passed over it early in December. The remainder of the cable will be laid as expeditiously as possible. It will touch at Guam and at Manila. The cost of the project is about $12,500,000."

PUPILS BRING OWN FUEL.

Milwaukee School Children Carry Two Sticks of Wood Each.

In the schools of the Ninth Ward, Milwaukee, the coal famine is being felt to such an extent that the children have been compelled to furnish their own fuel. Wood boxes have been placed in the barracks and the teachers have asked each pupil to bring two sticks of wood each day so that the barracks may be heated.

In Philadelphia hard coal is selling at $20 a ton—that is, if the customer wants more than two tons in a lot. The price was put up to $15, and there were many demands at that price. Many customers wanted more than two tons at a time, and it was agreed by the coal men to put the big lot price up to $20. It is said there are not over 1,000 tons of hard coal in the city.

Capt. G. W. Baird of the navy, who is superintendent of the State, War and Navy Departments building in Washington, has been obliged to purchase soft coal for use in the building.

BANK OF ANTIOCH,

EDWARD BROOK,
BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 55 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH		Ar. at Antioch
Lv. Chicago,		
8:35 AM—	No. 5, Daily ex Sunday	10:38 AM
1:30 PM—	No. 7, Daily ex Sunday	3:15 PM
4:00 PM—	N. 13, *Daily*	6:30 PM
8:30 AM—	Sunday Special	10:40 AM

GOING SOUTH		Ar. Chicago,
Lv. Antioch,		
6:50 AM—	No. 14, Daily	10:00 AM
11:17 AM—	No. 8, Daily ex. Sunday	1:45 PM
4:20 PM—	No. 6, Daily ex Sunday	6:15 PM
9:08 PM—	No. 2, ...Daily	10:55 PM

W. F. ZIEGLER, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome

W. R. WILLIAMS, V. C.,
C. M. CONFER Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 327, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the First and Third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.

L. M. HUGHES, Sec. E. L. SIMONS, W. M.

The Smallest Bequest.

An inhabitant of Borssell, in Zealand, has inherited probably the smallest legacy on record, except, perhaps, the proverbial shilling. His son has died in the Dutch Indies, leaving behind him effects to the value of 13 pence halfpenny, to which the father is heir. The money is payable at Middelburg, and the man will have to walk two Dutch leagues for it, losing also a day's work.—The Independance Belge.

Look out for Fever

Biliouness and liver disorders at this season may be prevented by cleansing the system with DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These famous little pills do not gripe. They move the bowles gently, but copiously, and by reason of the tonic properties give tone and strength to the gland. W. T. Hill.

An Artistic Smokestack.

It has remained for a New Orleans railway company to discover the decorative and advertising value of a smokestack. Its height obviously renders it a conspicuous feature of the city's perspective, and when encircled with a spiral of incandescent lamps it stands out in the night a veritable beacon of light. The top is decorated with clusters of lamps making a most pleasing picture.

Out Of Death's Jaws.

"When death seemed very near from a severe stomach and liver trouble, that I had suffered with for years," writes P. Muse, Durham, N. C., Dr. King's New Life Pills saved my life and gave perfect health. Best pills on earth and only 25c at W. T. Hill's drug store.

Washington Witticisms.

A resident of Washington thought of what he considered a funny thing and went into the office of George E. Roberts, director of the mint, to put his idea into practice. "Mr. Roberts," he said, "I visited the mint in Philadelphia the other day and had a julep." There was a laugh which was heartily received when Roberts replied: "If that's all you had you missed a good thing. You ought to have taken a silver fizz, too."

$8 50 To Cleveland and Return $8 50.

On September 26 and 27, via Nickel Plate Road. Return limit of October 28 may be obtained by depositing tickets in Cleveland. Three trains daily, with vestibuled sleeping cars. American Club Meals ranging in price from 35c. to $1.00 in dining cars. Also meals A la Carte. City Ticket Office, Chicago; 111 Adams St. For detailed information address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St. 1w4

Horses Not Affected by Sun.

There is no proof that any horse ever suffered from the effects of the sun's rays falling upon its head. Among the human race it is now a well-recognized fact that so-called "sunstroke" is due to a microbial invasion of the body. In other words it is a kind of specific fever, and can be contracted in the shade.—The Medical Press.

America's Famous Beauties.

Look with horror on skin eruptions, blotches, sores and pimples. They don't have them, nor will any one, who uses Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It glorifies the face. Eczema or salt rheum vanish before it. It cures sore lips, chapped hands, chilblains. Infallible for piles. 25c at W. T. Hill's drug store.

Soured on Decorating.

"I suppose," said the enterprising merchant, "that you'll decorate a lot during the week of festivities in town?" "No, I won't," replied the grumbling chap. "I don't think the authorities appreciate efforts in that directions. A few nights ago I started out to paint the town red and I landed in the police court."

A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disappoints."
J. Early Finley, Ironton, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Satisfied It Was a Success.

The story of a Scotchman who attended a funeral which lasted two days, is told by Norman E. Mack of Buffalo. On the second day, having imbibed too freely, he rose and proposed the health of the bride and groom.

A friend urged him to sit down, saying, "This is not a wedding; it is a funeral."

"Well," retorted the Scotchman, "whatever it is, it's a grand success."

$19.00 Boston and Return 19.00

via Nickel Plate Road, Oct. 7th to 11th inclusive, good returning until Nov. 12th by depositing tickets at Boston and paying fee of 50c. Three trains daily, carrying through vestibuled sleeping cars. Individual Club Meals, ranging in price from 35c to $1.00, served in dining cars on Nickle Plate Road; also meals a la carte. City Ticket office 111 Adams St., Chicago. Full information can be secured from John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago. 2w5

Means Death to Many Dogs.

Owing to an outbreak of rabies in Rhodesia, the native commissioner met the Indunas or native chiefs and explained the disease to them. They promised to destroy all dogs except favorites. This means the destruction of from 60,000 to 80,000 dogs. The government will destroy the hyenas.

Only A Very Few Published.

It is not possible for the proprietors to publish more than a very few of the numerous letters received in praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Dirrrhoea Remedy and telling of its remarkable cures. They come from people in every walk in life and from every state in the Union. The following from Mr. T. W. Greathouse of Pratteburg, Ga., speaks for itself: I would have been dead now but for the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It cured me of chronic diarrhoea after seven years of suffering. I can never say to much in praise of that remedy. For sale by all druggists

Sober-Minded Scotchman.

Charles Matthews gave a sober minded Scotch friend a ticket to the performance of "Used Up," in which Matthews' part was uproariously funny. After the play Mathews asked his friend how he enjoyed it. "Aweel," said he, "It pleased me much, you played it uncommon naturally, but, mon, I had a hard matter to keep frae laughing."

Forty Years of Torture.

To be relieved from a torturing disease after 40 years' torture might well cause the gratitude of anyone. That is what DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve did for C. Haney, Geneva, O. He says: "DeWitt's Witch Hazel salve cured me of piles after I had suffered 40 years." Cures cuts, burns, wounds, skin diseas. Beware of counterfeits. For sale by W. T. Hill.

A Long Bottle Story.

A bottle which has been on its way for two years and a half has just been picked up near the Hawaiian Islands. From its contents it appears that it was thrown into the Mackinac Strait in 1900 by a Mr. Rocher of Illinois. It appears to have floated down the Mississippi, crossed the Mexican Gulf and the Atlantic, doubled Cape Horn, and drifted on the Pacific until picked up—a distance of 10,000 miles of so.

Use for Old Shoes.

In France old shoes are bought up in quantities by rag dealers and sold to factories, where they are taken apart and submitted to long processes, which turn them into paste, from which the material is transformed into an imitation leather, appearing much like the finest morocco. Upon this matrial stylish designs are stamped, and wall papers, trunk coverings and similar articles are manufactured from it.

Try Ordway Plasters.

For rheumatism, pain in the back or side, pneumonia, kidney and heart disease, liver complaint and all kindred diseases. These plasters are formulated for different ailments. Also corn plasters; a sure cure, six for 10 cents. Foot plasters, for cold feet, 20 cents. Agents and canvasers wanted. For particulars address

Mrs. J. S. Sutton,
General Agent for Lake Co., Antioch, Ill.

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Sample copies at this office or mailed to any address

Paradise of Roses.

The "paradise of roses" is not in Turkey, Bulgaria or Persia, it seems, but at Sceaux, near Paris, where in his garden of L'Hay, M. Graveraeux has collected 6,000 different species from all parts of the world. The clambering roses are particularly fine, and are trained over espaliers as well as arcades.

New York's Women Smokers.

The smoking woman is by no means a rarity in New York. She has cunning little tricks to conceal the vice, but she cannot hide it from the shopkeeper. A tobacconist, of the metropolis, remarked recently that a good part of his trade in Turkish cigarettes and other fairy brands is made up of smart society women. He says most of them pick up the idea while abroad, where the practice is common and indulged in the open.

Natural Anxiety.

Mothers regard approaching winter with uneasiness, children take cold so easily. No disease costs more little lives than croup. It's attack is so sudden that the sufferer is often beyond human aid before the doctor arrives. Such cases yield readily to One Minute Cough Cure. Liquifies the mucus, allays imflammation, removes danger. Absolutely safe. Acts immediately. Cures coughs, colds, grip, bronchitis, all throat and lung trouble. F. S. McMahon, Hampton, Ga.: "A bad cold rendered me voiceless just before an oratorical contest. I intended to withdraw but took One Minute Cough Cure. It restored my voice in time to win the medal." W. T. Hill.

Make a Note Of.

An Iowa millionaire has just married a poor telephone girl, chiefly for the reason that she always answered his calls promptly and was careful to give him the right number. (Papers all over the United States please copy).—Boston Herald.

Made the Horse Mad.

While on an automobile trip State Senator James K. Flood of Hart, Mich., met a mounted Indian whose horse appeared much frightened at the machine. The senator called out: "Joe, is your horse much afraid?" "Naw! Heap big fool; he only mad; he t'ink you take his job."—New York Times.

One Fare For Round Trip

or $8.50 to Cleveland, O., and return, via Nickel Plate Road, September 26 and 27, with extended return limit of Oct. 28 by depositing tickets in Cleveland. First class equipment and service. Three daily trains. Chicago Passenger Station, Harrison St. and 5th Ave. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. 1w4

Exploring Indian Mounds.

Under the direction of Prof. Frank Meeks of Interlaken, several Indian mounds are being excavated in the rear of his grounds. It is well known that Interlaken was once the abode of a tribe of the East Jersey Indians. The professor has been studying much about the peculiar nature of the soil around these mounds. So far only a few arrowheads have been found, but the bottom of the graves have not yet been reached.—Asbury Park Press.

Cures Eczema, Itching Humors.

Especially for old chronic cases take Botanic Blood Balm. It gives a healthy blood supply to the effected parts heals all the sores eruptions, scabs and scales, stops the awful itching and burning of eczema, swellings, suppurating, watery sores, etc. Druggists $1. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in a sealed letter. No 2—48y1

Example of Chinese Thrift.

The Chinese are very thrifty people. The Rev. Mr. Sears, a Baptist misisonary to China, in a letter to friends in Mexico, Mo., relates that the body of the head of a family of his acquaintance was kept by his economical children until their mother died, so that both could be buried together. In this way, the needless expense of providing two graves was avoided.

Do Good-It Pays.

A Chicago man has observed that, "Good deeds are better than real estate deeds—some of the latter are worthless. Act kindly and gently, show sympathy and lend a helping hand. You cannot possibly loose by it." Most men appreciate a kind word and encouragement more than substantial help. There are persons in this community who might truthfully say: My good friend cheer up. A few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will rid you of your cold, and there is no danger whatever from pneumonia when you use that medicine. It always cures. I know it for it has helped me out many a time." Sold by all druggists.

If They Don't Vanish.

If Mont Pelee doesn't let up pretty soon the French West Indies will have to be taken off the international bargain counter and thrown into the junk pile. And Denmark's island possessions are also likely to suffer with other perishable commodities.

Should Have Made Use of It.

The latest southern desperado shot by a sheriff's posse was distinguished for always carrying a Bible as well as a rifle. If he had been more faithful in his reading of the sacred volume he might have been less indefatigable in his use of the rifle.

Chance for Burne-Jones.

Sir Phillip Burne-Jones may congratulate himself. Newport, which only yawned languidly and ordered another cold bottle when Mr. Watterson pronounced it the vestibule to hades, has begun to sit up and take notice of Sir Phillps remarks. If he can sustain the interest he has excited he may be invited to a monkey dinner.

The Insolence of Affluence.

The affluence of the haughty chauffeur is shown in his abandonment of a $10,000 devil wagon in a country road because of a passing shower. A man who will risk that much money rather than take a wetting embodies what Mark Twain used to call the insolence of affluence.

One Fare For the Round Trip

to Boston and return, via Nickel Plate Road, October 7th to 11th, account of meeting of Brotherhood of St. Andrews. By depositing tickets at Boston and paying fee of 50c,, extended return limit of November 12th may be obtained. Through vestibuled sleeping cars and first class service in every respect. Cheap rates to all new England Points. Write John Y. Calahan, 113 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. 2w5

Dean Sage to Have Memorial Chapel.

A memorial to Dean Sage—who gave many thousands of dollars to Cornell university, with the condition attached to each gift that his name should not be published—is to be built in the shape of a stone pulpit in Sage chapel. This gift will be made by Dean Sage's brother, William H. Sage, of Albany, who will enlarge the chapel building to carry out the original plans of their father, Henry W. Sage, whose memorial the chapel is.

His Life In Peril.

"I just seemed to have gone all to pieces," writes Alfred Bee, of Welfare, Tex., biliousness and a lame back had made life a burden. I couldn't eat or sleep and felt almost to worn out to work when I began to use Electric Bitters, but they worked wonders. Now I sleep like a top, can eat anything, have gained in strength and enjoy hard work. They give vigorous health and new life to weak, sickly run-down people. Try them. Only 50c at W. T. Hill's drug store.

Wall Street.

An old fellow from Tennessee, who had gotten pretty well battered in Wall street, has this to say of things down there: "The street is a simple matter of 'tis an' 'tain't. The bears say 'tis to beat 'em down, an' the bulls say 'tain't to push 'em up, an' when a sucker gets about half way between the 'tis an' 'tain't he's done for. That's where I was."

Caution.

This is not a gentle word—but when you think how liable you are not to purchase the only remedy universally known and a remedy that has had the largest sale of any medicine in the world since 1868 for the cure and treatment of Consumption and Throat and Lung troubles without losing its great popularity all these years, you will be thankful we called your attention to Boschee's German Syrup. There are so many ordinary cough remedies made by druggists and others that are cheap and good for light colds perhaps, but for severe Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup—and especially for Consumption, where there is difficult expectoration and coughing during the nights and mornings there is nothing like German Syrup. The 25-cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents. At W.T. Hill's. 2

A Strange Animal.

The okapi, the strange animal a short time ago discovered in central Africa by Sir Harry Johnstone, is now thought to have been known to the ancient Egyptians. The old monuments show so-called "animal of set," a desert quadruped variously supposed to have been a fox, a muskrat, a dog, a camel and even a fabulous animal.

Melted Wood.

"Molten wood" is a new invention. By means of dry distillation and high pressure the escape of developing gases is prevented, thereby reducing the wood to a "molten" condition. After cooling off, the mass assumes the character of coal, yet without showing a trace of the organic structure of that mineral. This new body is hard, but can be shaped and polished at will, and is impervious to water and acids.

The Worst Form.

Multitudes are singing the praises of Kodol, the new discovery, which is making so many sick people well and weak people strong by digesting what they eat, by cleansing and sweetening the stomach and by transforming their food into the kind of pure, rich, red blood that makes you feel good all over. Mrs. Cranfill, of Troy, I.T., writes: "For a number of years I was troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia, which grew into the worst form. Finally I was induced to use Kodol, and after using four bottles I am entirely cured. I heartily recommend Kodol to all sufferers from indigestion and dyspepsia. Take a dose after meals. It digests what you eat. For sale by W. T. Hill.

Dreamless Sleep a Myth.

In a recent number of the Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal, Sir Arthur Mitchell holds that dreamless sleep is a myth.